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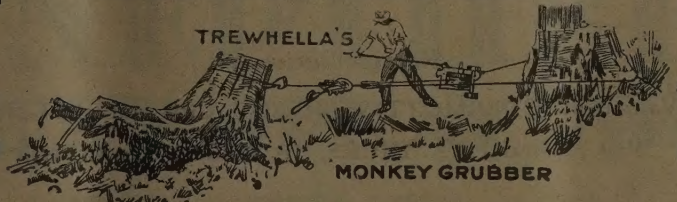

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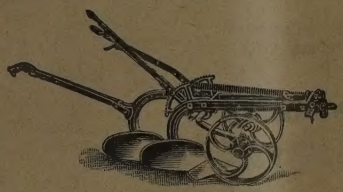

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Arsenate of Lead - White Oil

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WORRYING ABOUT IT.

The hardest work you ever do,
Is worrying about it;
What makes an hour resemble two
Is worrying about it.

The time goes mighty slowly when
You sit and sigh and sigh again,
And think of the work ahead, and then,
Keep worrying about it.

Just buckle up and buckle in—
Quit worrying about it.
By work, not worry, you will win—
Quit worrying about it.

A task is easy, once begun;
It has its labor and its fun.
So grab a hold and do it, son—
Quit worrying about it.

Policeman (certainly not prepossessing) (to trespasser): "If you value your freedom, young man, you'll keep away from these parts."

Trespasser: "Yes, and if you value your freedom you'll never go anywhere near the Zoo."

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through

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Cases and all packing materials supplied at lowest possible prices.

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POSITIVE THINKING.

We live in two worlds at once—one, the material world of bed and board, of family and friends, of the pay envelope and the rent collector; and the other the inner world of the soul and the imagination.

Only the gross materialist would say that this inner world is not as real as the outer. What we build in bricks and mortar is ephemeral; it may be razed by earthquake or by the ravages of war; it may be taken from us by misfortune or folly; its very masonry will some day crumble away. But our chateaux en Espagne are always ours; our castles of fancy are entailed, so that even bankruptcy cannot rob us of them.

Let us ever cultivate our inner eyesight. That which makes child life so beautiful and so precious is the capacity of the child to "see things" that its gross-minded elders have forgotten how to see.

Yet "the things that are not seen (are not material) are eternal." They are the real, the enduring things. Our inner life is our real life, and if we have ceased to dream we have ceased to live.—Erge Ennor.

ADVERTISING FRUIT.

There is general approval throughout Australia for the advertising of Australian fruit in the United Kingdom. It is quite certain that the consumption of Australian fruits—dried, canned and fresh—has been stimulated by a bold and wisely directed advertising campaign.

Both dried and canned fruits are also being effectively advertised in Australia, but where is the comprehensive programme for advertising fresh fruits in Australia. It is conspicuous by its absence.

Australia exports around 30 per cent. of her crop of Apples and Pears to the United Kingdom. The growers and the Australian trade contribute between £5,000 and £6,000 per annum for advertising. This sum being made up to about £12,000 through contributions by the British Fruit Trade and the Commonwealth Government.

Yet, for the remaining 70 per cent. of the Apple and Pear crop to be sold in Australia, there is no effective advertising campaign. If it be good policy to advertise fresh fruits in Britain, it should be equally good policy to advertise fresh fruits in Australia.

It is qute necessary that the public should be continuously kept advised of the food and health values of fruit.

This is a matter which could be profitably taken up by growers' associations and made effective.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. A. Graham, partner in Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Company, who is the 1933 Chairman of the Overseas Shipping Representatives' Association, arrived in Melbourne on January 14. He was accompanied by Mr. W. H. Swanton, who was the 1932 Chairman of the Association, and who had been on a trip to New Zealand.

Mr. J. A. Parkes, Manager of the Victorian Central Citrus Association, Secretary of the Federal Citrus Council, on returning to Melbourne after the interstate Citrus Conference at Gosford (N.S.W.), expressed pleasure at the success of the Conference, and stated that a forward step in organisation had been taken.

Mr. H. Louey Pang is leaving shortly on a health trip to China. For some months Mr. Pang has not been in good health, but continued to supervise his business in the wholesale fruit trade, until his medical adviser called a halt.

The Goulburn Valley representative for D. Harvey implements is Mr. E. J. O'Donnell, of High-street, Shepparton. Mr. O'Donnell also represents the "Fruit World" in this area.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Fred Charlick, of Adelaide.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Frederick Charlick, which occurred at a private hospital, Adelaide, on January 26, at the age of 70 years. The deceased was a prominent merchant and an esteemed citizen. He performed good services in the establishment of the Adelaide Markets. A man of wide interests, and a capable penman, he took an active interest in national affairs, and in particular he championed the cause of the public and the fruitgrowers to secure more equitable treatment under the sugar agreement.

APPLE AND PEAR EXPORT.

3,410,000 Cases Apples for February-May Shipment.

IN RESPONSE to a cable from the National Federation of Fruit and Potato Trades, London, the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council has given official figures concerning the coming season's export, thus:—

Apple shipments to United Kingdom ports will be for February 340,000 cases, equalling 170,000 cases per week; March, 1,300,000, equalling 300,000 per week; April, 1,170,000 cases, equalling 290,000 per week; May, 600,000 cases, equalling 142,000 per week. There will, in addition, be exported approximately 500,000 cases Pears, spread over months February, March, April and May, and 30,000 cases Grapes. Apple shipments may continue on moderate scale during June, July, August. The foregoing shipments will be spread over ports of London, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, Avonmouth.

* * * * *

It will thus be noted that the quantity of Apples for export totals 3,410,000 during the usual four months' season. Details will be available later regarding the quantities for the spread of the season into June, July, and August.

EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

1,250,000 Cases Estimated.

An early estimate was to the effect that 1,250,000 cases of Apples and Pears would be exported to the United Kingdom and the Continent in the 1933 season. The crops, however, have thinned considerably.

AN ARAB PROVERB.

He who knows not, and knows not he knows not—He is a fool—avoid him.

He who knows not and knows he knows not—He is simple—instruct him.

He who knows and knows not he knows—He is asleep—wake him.

He who knows and knows he knows—He is wise—follow him.

The Nut Industry in Australia.

(By L. J. Wicks, Nurseryman, Highbury, E., S. Aust.)

THAT THE NUT INDUSTRY in Australia has undoubtedly been the subject of greatly increased interest recently, is a fact so well known as to scarcely need comment. The reasons for this increased activity, and heavy plantings of all nut trees are hardly as well known, and it may be of interest to examine a few of them. In the first place the depression, and general slump in the prices of all orchard products, has caused an intensive search for any lines not apparently overproduced, and this has brought to the forefront the fact that although Australia has ideal climatic conditions, in one State or another, for the producton of all nuts, we have until now been content to import vastly more than we produce. Until very recently this was even true of the Pea-nut, but as this is an annual, and can quickly be produced in quantity, Australia has, in the last couple of years, almost overtaken local demand.

The adverse trade balance, exchange, and protective tariffs, have all contributed to make nut growing a much more attractive proposition to the man on the land than ever before.

South Australia has for many years been recognised as the Almond producing State, but has only very recently given the matter of Almond growing, as a business proposition, serious consideration, with the result that last winter, Almond trees were in greater demand than for many years past.

Very much the same may be said of Queensland, with its native nut, the Macadamia. Although the Americans recognised years ago that the Macadamia, with its rich kernel, of exceptionally high oil content, had very great commercial possibilities, very few people in Australia, outside of Queensland, knew that there was such a nut, and as recently as July of this year, the first Australian Nut Association was formed, as a result of a nut-growers' conference held at Murwillumbah, and quickly followed by another conference at Brisbane.

The Pecans or Hickory nuts have also been proved successful in many isolated spots in the humid climate north of Sydney, but they can hardly be said to have been grown commercially anywhere in Australia, and until very recently it was not possible to buy worked trees or named varieties of this nut in any of the States.

Importance of Walnut Culture.

Sufficient has been said to show that Australia's nut industry as a whole has been very much neglected, but in no case is this more apparent, than in the commercial growing of the Walnut (Juglans regia), well named because it is indeed the king of all nut trees. That it has been neglected commercially is not because it is particular as to climate, it is in fact one of the most cosmopolitan of trees, and will succeed splendidly in any good deep soil, from Sydney in the north, down to the southernmost tip of Tasmania. It can be found, attaining fine size, and bearing heavily in the hot sands of the irrigation areas of the Murray, where the thermometer reaches 120 degrees in the shade, and very large trees can be seen high up in the Australian Alps, where they spend part of the winter under snow.

In travelling, one often hears of individual Walnut trees that have, over a period of years, returned their fortunate owners £10 worth of nuts per year, but for every such tree one meets with, there are dozens whose owners consider themselves unfortunate inasmuch as they do not return rental value for the land they occupy, and in the great majority of cases this condition is caused by the ravages of the Walnut blight (Pseudonomas juglandis). This disease, which is so well known to all Walnut growers as to scarcely need description, is the result of bacterial agency, and although its effects can readily be seen in the leaves and wood of the tree, it is seldom severe enough in its action, to restrict growth in any way. The lesions which it makes in the wood of the current season's growth, are, however, a sure source of infection to each succeeding crop of nuts.

During the springtime, as soon as the nuts begin to set on the trees, tiny black spots appear on a considerable proportion of them. Many fail to set and fall off, while others grow and appear to be quite normal, except for the little spot which does not expand to any great extent. All nuts, however, which are struck before the inside shell becomes sufficiently hard to prevent the penetration to the kernel, ultimately shrivel up inside and fall off, sometimes only a few days before the unaffected nuts are ready to harvest, so that it is never possible to separate entirely the blighted nuts from the good ones.

Young budded Wilson's Wonder Walnut nursery tree, three months from the starting of the bud, showing remarkable early bearing characteristics.

The infection may be anything from 10 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the crop, but it has been constantly remarked that trees are fairly consistent in their infection, that is, an individual tree that is heavily infested one year will nearly always lose a large proportion of its crop, while there are other trees that have always shown a remarkable immunity, and it is these trees dotted about the country side, that have proved such fine moneymakers for their fortunate owners.

Many treatments have been tried on badly affected trees with little or no results. Bordeaux mixture applied two or three times in the spring at fortnightly intervals has been proved to give good results in favorable seasons, but on the whole cannot be said to be sure enough in its results to warrant its application.

Very little really scientific work

has been done in the study of this disease, and there is consequently little literature available on the subject, but I am indebted to Mr. Geoffry Samuel of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, for much valuable information and help. In the five years that Mr. Samuel has been working on the Australian spotted wilt of the Tomato, bacterial virus diseases have been continually under his observation, and in the spring of 1931 he spent some time in developing cultures of the Walnut blight. The results seemed to indicate that infection usually takes place where moisture either in the form of dew or rain is present, and this in turn throws a great deal of light on the often noted fact that varieties of Walnuts that are very late in breaking out into leafage in the spring are the most immune from blight, and this would explain the popularity of the Franquette variety in California. Franquette is seldom out in leaf in South Australia before the last week in October, and this year was just bursting its buds on November 5. I do not remember ever having seen a Franquette nut, from a worked tree, infected with Walnut blight (pseudonomas juglandis) it is easily our most resistant variety, but cannot be said to be an early bearer. There is, however, something to be said in favor of late bearing in such a long-lived tree as the Walnut, for a tree that gives all its attention to making growth in its first ten years will ultimately attain to much larger size than the precocious early bearing varieties.

Seedlings and Worked Trees.

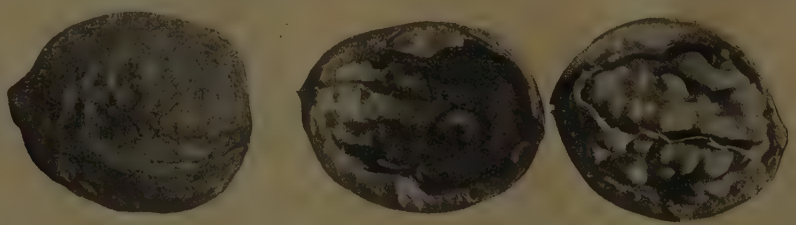
Before dealing with varieties, however, a review of the position as it is affected by seedling trees, will not be out of place. In an article on the Walnut in the journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, September, 1930, Mr. H. D. Witt, N.D.H., of the East Malling Research Institute, made the statement that of all the Walnut trees in England, over 99 per cent. were seedling trees, and almost the same figures would apply to France, and certainly to Australia.

France, in the ten years preceding the war, produced an annual average of between fifty-five and sixty thousand tons of Walnuts. The production is certainly not more to-day, and is probably less. Production in England is also stationary, and it is interesting here to compare the figures of California's production (almost the only country in the world that has been planting budded and grafted Walnuts for the past 20 years).

In 1889, California produced annually about two thousand tons of Walnuts, almost all from seedling trees. In 1927 the annual production had increased to forty-three thousand tons, and more than half this tonnage was from worked trees, and in 1931 the yield exceeded one hundred thousand tons, mostly from worked trees.

These figures are very significant indeed, not only because they show the immense expansion of one of California's primary industries during the last five years, but I imagine there could scarcely be found a more powerful argument for the worked tree as against the seedling. When one considers the risks attendant on planting seedling trees even from the most carefully selected nuts from proved profitable parentage, it is small wonder that Walnut growing has not been undertaken commercially in Australia. The resultant trees may come fairly true to type, or they may not, and even if they are fairly true as far as type of nuts goes, they will most assuredly vary very considerably in time of breaking into leafage, and also in time of ripening their crops, some will prove of good bearing habits and some the reverse, while in any case ten years must go by before the owner knows whether his trees are going to be profitable types of not,

Photo. of Wilson's Wonder Walnuts from young trees—Nuts natural size.



Freshford Gem Nuts, natural size, showing full white kernel and fine thin shell.

although he may be sure that the dice are heavily loaded in favor of the not.

That the Walnut is a very difficult tree to propagate is a very well-known fact, and worked Walnut trees will never be cheap to buy in comparison with other orchard trees, but worked trees are now available in commercial quantities, and as a business proposition are probably at the moment the most promising orchard investment that can be made.

As regards varieties, I have for a number of years had under close observation at least a dozen sorts from imported worked trees, and am constantly adding to my collection any variety that gives promise of outstanding commercial value, but up to the present time there are only three varieties that have measured up to all the requirements for modern planting, viz., blight resistance, good fruiting habits, and first-class nuts and kernels.

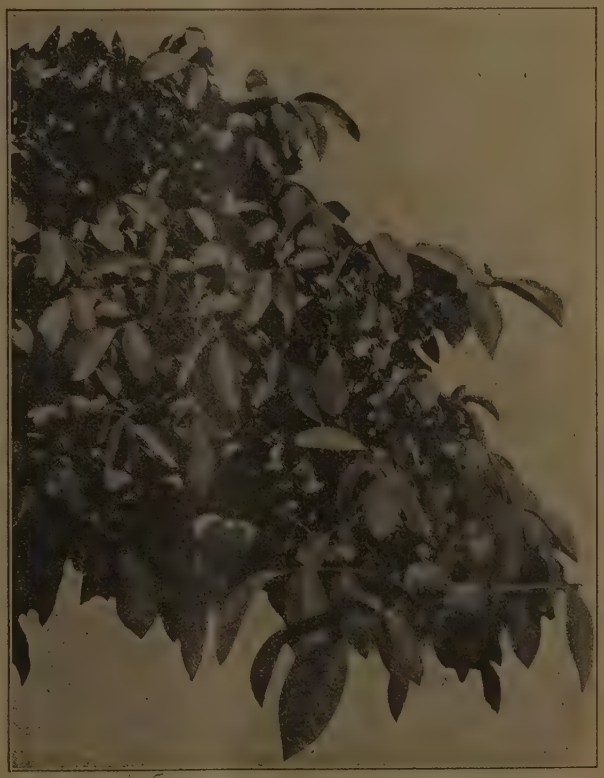
Outstanding Walnut Varieties.

Wilson's Wonder was imported by me direct from the raiser, Mr. Wilson, of California, in 1915, and has proved a Walnut of extraordinary merit. It is a very early and a consistently heavy bearer, commencing to carry nuts in its second year it never fails to carry a crop of fine large nuts, the shell, while strong enough to stand handling and transport, is yet easily opened with the fingers, and in spite of its size, the proportion of kernel to shell is very high. It is quite a common thing for this variety to carry nuts in its first year in the nursery row, as the illustration shows.

Freshford Gem is a very fine thin-shelled nut, with an exceptionally white, and full kernel of splendid quality. The tree is a strong grower, prolific, and of early bearing habit. This variety, like Wilson's and Franquette, is very late in coming into leaf in the spring, and consequently very immune from blight.

Franquette is still the most largely planted commercial variety in America. Its strong, robust growth makes for large trees, and the nuts are of good commercial quality. It is practically the last Walnut to break into leafage in the spring and is practically immune to the bacterial blight.

With reference to stocks, there is room for much experiment and study before we can be sure of the best stock for each soil and locality, and before planting walnuts on a commercial scale the question of the most suitable stock should be given careful consideration. As a general rule, however, it may be taken for granted that in what may be termed ideal Walnut soil, that is a deep rich, naturally moist, but at the same time well-drained soil, the European seedling (Juglans Regia) will probably give the best results. The Black Walnut (Juglans Nigra), is, however, a hardier stock and will succeed in poorer soils, and will stand both more wet, and also drier conditions, in other words it is a good natural forager, and although somewhat slow growing in its initial stages, it responds immediately when the faster growing European varieties are worked on to it, making a perfect union and showing no dwarfing effect whatever. The natural affinity between all members of the species Juglans is remarkable, and this is particularly noticeable in the ready manner in which they intercross and produce hybrids. This characteristic is particularly well illustrated in the result of an experiment which I carried out in 1930. At the Government Experimental Orchard, Berri, River Murray, there is a fine seedling tree which was raised by Mr. Geo. Quinn from a nut of Juglans cinerea (The Butternut), which I am inclined to think was already crossed with Juglans Nigra or Juglans Californica. This



Small portion of branch of Wilson's Wonder Walnut, about three feet square, showing habit of bearing. There are 40 nuts in the section photographed.

Wilson's Wonder Walnuts, half natural size, measuring nearly two inches in length. Top row Franquette nuts of good, average quality, also half natural size.

tree stands in the Walnut plantation and has as neighbours both seedlings and worked trees of the European varieties. I planted the nuts from this tree, and the resulting seedlings gave me about 65 plants with foliage and other characteristics of unmistakable European type, and 47 plants which to all appearances were pure Black Walnuts. Only a half-dozen plants showed foliage which I considered true to the parent.

It will, of course, take years to bring these seedlings to fruitage, and it is indeed beyond the scope of individual effort to do so, but I have formed the opinion that these European crosses from the Black Walnuts are going to prove the ideal stocks, and I have accordingly worked many of them and planted them out in my own grove, and the growth to date of the young trees is very pleasing indeed.

There is a very popular belief that by working the commercial varieties of Walnuts on the Black stock, immunity from blight is gained, and it is easy to see how this idea gained such general acceptance among growers. The prevalence of blight among seedling trees of the European type and the outstanding immunity of the worked trees on the Black stock led to the general belief that the stock was responsible for the difference, whereas the simple explanation is that susceptible varieties are not generally propagated.

Excellent Prospects for Walnuts.

In conclusion, I believe that Walnut growing in Australia offers wonderful prospects to anyone with suitable land and conditions, but it can only be successful with the worked trees of the right varieties. In January, 1932, I saw a fine old avenue of Walnut trees, at Bruthen, in Gippsland, there are 40 trees in this patch and they are much too close together, being little more than 40 feet apart. I was informed that the owner averaged £100 per annum from them. A careful examination, however, convinced me that very seldom indeed would 50 per cent. of the crop be harvested owing to bacterial blight, and even at that date (the end of January) it would have been possible to gather up off the ground as much as two hundredweight of nuts from a single tree. These trees, although probably all seedlings from the same parent, showed great variableness in their resistance, ranging all the way from 20 per cent. affected to 80 per cent., and one could not help thinking what a goldmine they would have proved had they been 100 per cent immune.

The writer believes that there are many fine seedling trees in Australia that are very highly resistant to blight and consequently having great potential value to the industry, as yet undiscovered, and will always welcome any correspondence on the matter.

Fruit Cold Storage.

COOL STORES IN N.S.W.

Cool stores for holding fruit have been established in various parts of N.S.W. Particulars of these are to hand from Mr. A. A. Watson, Director of Marketing, Department of Agriculture, Sydney, who states:—

"The capacity of each store is indicated where known. It is understood that the stores at Yenda and Griffith are used for pre-cooling purposes."

List of Cool Stores.	Capacity, Bush. cases.
Sydney Cold Stores Ltd., Sydney	30,000
N.S.W. Fresh Food and Ice Co., Sydney	16,500
Batlow Packing House and Cool Stores Rural Co-op. Soc. Ltd., Batlow	—
W. E. Barrett, Orange	40,000
Central Cold Stores Ltd., Sydney	not known
David Hyland & Sons Pty. Ltd., Sydney	not known
Municipal Cold Storage Works, Sydney	25,000
W. E. Oldfield & Sons, Queanbeyan	2,500
Orange Fruitgrowers' Co-op. Cool Stores Ltd., Orange	17,000
D. Middlebrook, Kent Grove Estate Cool Stores, Goulburn	not known
V. Clout, Werrima Orchard Cool Stores, Wingello	not known
Young Cool Stores Rural Co-op. Society Ltd., Young	10,000
Griffith Producers' Co-op. Co. Ltd., Griffith	2,000
Yenda Producers' Co-op. Soc. Ltd., Yenda	not known
Dark's Ice and Cold Storage Ltd., Newcastle	2,500

NOVEL COOL STORE.

Mr. A. G. Robinson, of Narre Warren North, has constructed a cool store for Apples in the side of a hill. A space 40 ft. by 20 ft. by 9 ft., was excavated and concreted, forming a building capable of storing 2,600 cases of fruit. To insure ventilation, air ducts were placed on each side of the store, which were connected with underground pipes. These pipes found an outlet 100 yards away in a valley.

COOL STORAGE OF PEARS.

Extensions at Shepparton.

The extention of the cool store capacity for Pears from 35,000 cases to 80,000 cases, should play an important part in the development of the fruit trade in the Goulburn Valley. For some time it has been evident that the storage capacity for Pears has been inadequate at Shepparton, a new store with a carrying capacity of 80,000 cases has been constructed at the Shepparton Preserving Co.'s works, with an outlet on to the railway, which runs parallel to the buildings.

Pre-cooling is essential for the satisfactory export of Pears, and the new building will be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness in the coming export season. One of the difficulties that the Shepparton works has had to contend with in the past has been that of utilising the Pears available for canning. Peaches and Pears arrive at maturity about the same time, and during the peak periods it has not been possible to utilise the facilities for processing Pears, except at periods intervening between the ripening of the varieties of Peaches. The increased facilities will make for more economical working, besides extending the cannery's operations.

Cool Store at Orange (N.S.W.).—Additional cool store space is being added to the Orange Fruitgrowers' Co-operative Cool Stores Ltd. This will bring the total capacity up to 16,000 cases.

Dear Sir,—I should like to express appreciation of the manner in which such valuable information is published in the "F.W.," and which we as fruitgrowers appreciate. Again thanking you for past services.

(Signed) IVAN L. STONE, Cherry Gardens, S.A.

The essence of friendship is its entireness—a total magnanimity and trust. It must not surmise or provide for infirmity.—Emerson.

Australian Apple and Pear Export Council.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DEALT WITH.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council was held at the Board Room, Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, on January 4, 5 and 6, 1933.

The President, Mr. J. B. Mills, was in the chair. Delegates were present as follows:—

Tasmania.—Messrs. B. J. Pearsall (Vice-President), H. A. Court, Hon. W. H. Calvert, M.L.C., E. Ross, J. P. Piggott.

W. Australia.—Messrs. T. Skinner, E. E. Hill, R. M. Carter, F. Simper.

S. Australia.—Messrs. J. B. Randell, H. J. Bishop, H. N. Wicks.

Victoria.—Messrs. G. W. Brown, J. W. Bailey, J. B. Mills, F. R. Mellor.

New South Wales.—Messrs. H. V. Smith, E. Johns.

Queensland.—Mr. A. V. Wilson.

Officials.—Messrs. Waring, H. E. Finney, H. Noel (Department of Commerce), G. W. Wickens (W.A.), J. M. Ward, E. Meeking, B. Krone (Vic.), C. G. Savage, H. Broadfoot, E. D. Butler (N.S.W.), S. H. Grueber (Tas.), G. Quinn (S.A.), J. H. Gregory (Queensland), and the Secretary, R. E. Boardman.

Others in attendance at various stages of the Conference were Messrs. E. J. Mulvany (Secretary, Dept. of Commerce), H. G. Colombie, W. A. Thiele, C. Parnham, A. S. Harrison, F. Cave, N. N. McLean, J. A. Parkes (Citrus Association), A. G. Whitlam (Lecturer in Marketing, Melb. Univ.), N. Vincent, L. Albury, J. Parsons (Tas.), D. B. Adam (Plant Pathologist).

The Association of Tasmanian Fruitgrowers (A. H. Weedon, Sec.), wrote, stating that it was intended later to apply for membership and requesting copy of constitution. Decided that copy of constitution be sent.

In opening on behalf of the Minister for Commerce (Mr. F. H. Stewart), the Secretary for Markets, Mr. E. J. Mulvany, said that much good was expected from the Ottawa Agreements. The Australian embargo on fruit because of "fire blight," had led to retaliation from New Zealand, and was becoming a controversial matter between Australia and Canada.

With regard to San Jose scale, where fruit is exported direct from Australia to France, it was necessary to furnish a certificate of freedom from San Jose scale, and that it did not come from a district where San Jose scale exists. The real difficulty, however, was with Australian fruit exported from Britain to France. The Commonwealth Government had secured for Australian Apples and Pears most favored nation treatment under the German tariff, thus reducing the excess duty previously paid by Australia by 1/6 per bushel, representing an advantage of £45,000. Arrangements were in hand for trade agreements with other foreign countries.

Delegates stood in silence in respect of the memory of the late C. M. Griffeth, who was a member of the Council and one of its founders.

Ottawa Conference.—Mr. J. B. Mills gave details of the Ottawa Conference, and the negotiations which led to British Preference of 4/6 per cwt. on Empire Apples and Pears. The success of the Conference was due to the presence of trade advisers and the team work between the officials and the trade advisers. Towards the close of the negotiatons it seemed that a preference of 3/6 per cwt. would be decided upon, but Mr. (now Sir Henry) Gullett was successful in securing the extra 1/-. Sir Henry Gullett deserved the highest appreciation from Empire producers for his skill and persistence.

In the matter of inter-Empire trade, the Australian prohibition of Canadian Apples because of "fire blight" was having a far-reaching and detrimental effect in regard to Australian industries exporting to Canada, notably dried fruit and citrus.

If Australia would remove the embargo and receive fruit from Canadian areas free from fire blight, Canada would probably impose a duty of 85 cents throughout the year on foreign Apples. Canada would now, under the Ottawa Agreements, send more Apples to the United Kingdom, and would thus need to import Apples in her off season. The Empire had a big opportunity here. Montreal brokers stated that they imported 500,000 to 800,000 cases of American Winesaps per annum, which could be replaced by Empire fruit.

An Empire Fruit Council had been discussed—the holding of a meeting in September, 1934, the items to include: the production and distribution of Empire fruits; future plantings (to prevent over-planting); co-operative Dominion advertising; cold storage, standardisation of packages. It was proposed that delegates attend representing the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, the Federal Citrus Council, the N.Z. Export Control Board, N.Z. Fruitgrowers' Federation, South African Co-op. Fruitgrowers' Exchange, National Farmers' Union of U.K., and Canadian Horticultural Council.

Trade Matters in Britain.—Mr. Mills gave details of his enquiries in England.

A cordial vote of thanks was carried, with applause, to Mr. Mills.

Advertising in Great Britain.

Mr. A. F. Bell, Chairman of the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee, attended and gave details of the advertising of Australian primary products in U.K. The principal contributor was the Dried Fruits Board, with £20,000 per annum. Up to 1932, there had been contributed:—Dried fruits £128,500, dairy produce £53,500, Apple trade £35,303, making a total of £217,303, contributed for six years, with the addition of the amounts from the canned fruits, honey industry, egg producers—a total of £230,000. The Commonwealth contributions amounted to £176,000. The total fund rose to £406,000, of which there had been expended up to June last, £383,000. These figures showed the magnitude of the enterprise. The fund was administered by an honorary committee representing each of the contributing bodies acting with the representatives of the Department of Commerce. The work of this Publicity Committee had to be considered apart from the Empire Marketing Board, which had spent £2,000,000 in advertising and research. The Empire Marketing Board had created an Empire sentiment. It had, as it were, provided a wide Empire canvas on which the various industries painted in the details. There was no definite contribution by each body. Nor was there any attempt to allocate the funds in a mathematical form of division. Mr. Hyland was performing admirable service.

Mr. Bell was cordially thanked for his address, and a further resolution was carried expressing high appreciation for the services of Mr. A. E. Hyland and his staff in London.

Inspection Fee on Rejected Fruit.—Mr. Ross moved, Mr. Simper seconded: "That in respect of detained fruit, the Department of Commerce charge the Inspection (i.e., advertising) Levy once only, and not charge a second time when the said fruit is re-submitted, and also that the levy be charged only on fruit actually shipped." Carried.

Fruit for the Near East.—It was decided, on the motion of Messrs. Simper and Carter: "That the Inspection Levy which is collected on export fruit, be collected on fruit exported to countries other than the Near East only—the Near East to be defined as Egypt, African and Asiatic countries and Islands adjoining these Continents and the Netherlands East Indies."

It was further decided on the motion of Messrs. Carter and Bishop: "That in the event of the Department of Commerce accepting the recommendations of this Council regarding the collection of the inspection fee for the Near East, it is agreed that the amount collected from this source for the 1932 season (approximately £97) be transferred to the General Advertising Fund."

It was further decided to enquire regarding an advertising campaign for Northern Europe.

Inspection Levy.—Mr. Bailey moved: "That this Council so alter its constitution as to provide that all who pay the export levy shall automatically be members of State Organisation to be affiliated to this Council, and, by a determined franchise, be enabled to register their votes through such State organisations, and that as a result of such alterations, the Council request the Department of Commerce that it set aside for payment to each State organisation such amount per case exported as may be determined by this Council for administration and other purposes." Mr. Brown seconded.

A sub-committee to draft a report was appointed as follows:—Messrs. Bailey, Carter, Pearsall, Bishop, Ross, Smith and Wilson.

A report was subsequently presented thus:—"That we approve in principle of the V.F.M.A. resolution, subject to the full details being referred to the State organised bodies for final approval or otherwise by February 15, subject to such amount which shall be fixed by the Apple and Pear Council being paid to the States in proportion to the full amount paid into the fund by each State, but in no case to exceed £600 to any one State. This arrangement is to be for a period of 12 months, but may be renewed thereafter, and is subject to each State organisation being somewhat similarly constituted to the Apple and Pear Council, i.e., both growers and shippers to have representation on the State organisation."

The report of the sub-committee was adopted.

In proposing that the inspection levy for 1933 be fixed at ⅝d., Mr. Brown said this would be sufficient to maintain the advertising programme in U.K. and provide ¼d. for administration of the Council, returning portion to the States. After discussion, Mr. Ross moved: "That the Department of Commerce be advised that the amount of the export inspection fee which this Council desires the Department to collect for the 1933 shipping season, is ⅝ths of a penny per case on Apples and Pears exported to Great Britain, and the Continent of Europe and the other overseas countries except the Eastern and African ports (exempted by previous resolution). This levy is to include—the amount required for the financing of the State organisations, subject to the terms of the earlier resolution of this Conference."

Mr. Skinner seconded. Mr. Brown moved as an amendment: "That the fee be ½d." Mr. Pearsall seconded. The amendment was lost and the motion was carried.

The Freight Question.—On the motion of Messrs. Carter and Brown, it was decided: "That a strong endeavor be made to obtain a reduction in handling charges on fruit in overseas markets, also in the rate of freight."

Mr. H. A. Court moved: "That in order to reopen the freight question, this Council recommends the shipper signatories to the freight agreement in all States to give notice of cancellation of the A.O.T.A. Freight Contracts before February 28, 1933."

Mr. Pearsall seconded.—Carried.

Cinema Display.—On the evening of Wednesday, January 4, delegates attended by courtesy of the Department of Commerce, a display of films at the Department's Cinema Branch. The films showed various industries and the propaganda methods. The cinema officers and the Department were cordially thanked.

Case Standardisation.—Mr. I. H. Boas, Chief of the Division of Forest Products Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, attended, accompanied by Mr. Clark. Mr. Boas gave detailed information regarding the tests conducted last season by the C.S.I.R. on the Canadian and hardwood dump cases: the standardisation of cases made from green hardwood was impossible. These cases varied in weight from 12¾ to 20 lbs. Kiln dried and reconditioned timber made excellent cases—their weight being 8¼ to 9¼ lbs., as compared with 7 to 8¾ lbs. for the softwood cases. Tests were being continued in February, 1933. There was great conflict of opinion on the following:—

Is the standard softwood case the best, or the Australian hardwood dump case? Should there be a large bulge in the case or a slight bulge, or none? Does the bulge hold the fruit tight by following it down as the fruit shrinks? If the standard case has advantages, would this case made in hardwood be as good or better than if made in softwood? Should the case timber be well seasoned, partly seasoned or unseasoned? If a case to be designed to hold a minimum of 40 lbs. of fruit on arrival in London for all the important export varieties, or should the lighter varieties, like Jonathans, be exempted from such a minimum? What is to be sold—40 lbs. of fruit, or a bushel of fruit, irrespective of its weight?

Regarding the weight of fruit in cases, it would be necessary to pack 42 lbs. here to ensure 40 lbs. in London. With regard to the bulge, the standard hardwood case proved unsatisfactory in relation to the weight of its contents and their liability to bruising. The specifications required altering before it could be considered as a possible competitor of the Australian hardwood and standard softwood case. The principal defect appeared to be the rigidity of the tops and bottoms. The Australian hardwood case contained 4-5 per cent. fewer Apples of the same size than the softwood standard. On the other hand, the Australian hardwood case occupied less stacking space than the softwood standard when packed with the same sized Apples in equivalent counts. The difference was 10 per cent. in favor of the former. The space occupied per Apple in a stack of Australian cases was less than that in standard cases by about 2 per cent. To secure 42 lbs. minimum packed weight and the high count, it was necessary for the case used to be packed with a decided bulge in the top and bottom. The overall bulge in the Australian case approximated ½ inch, and 1 to 1½ inches in the standard cases. The Australian case has a capacity of one bushel, the standard the same capacity with ½ inch bulge. Bulged tops, bottoms and sides appeared to be potential sources of bruising. Tests indicated that the bulge in both top and bottom did de-

cline, but that the decline did not necessarily parallel the shrinkage of the fruit. Evidence of the looseness of pack which caused bruising was lacking. Bruising was more serious in moderately tight than in moderately slack packs.

Mr. Piggott exhibited a sample Canadian case made from a veneered timber of three-ply at the cost of 10d. It was made at less cost than the imported line and could be made of Australian timber. Buyers in England had a wrong impression that the New Zealand fruit was heavier than the Australian. The number of fruits in the package should be placed on the cases.

Mr. Boas and Mr. Clark were cordially thanked for their attendance.

Uniform Case.—In urging the adoption of a uniform case, Mr. Bailey said it was necessary to bring about a reduction of freight, and having regard to the preference of oversea buyers, recommended the adoption of the Canadian standard type of case by 1935. Mr. Brown spoke in support. After further discussion, Mr. Piggott moved, Mr. Simper seconded: "That the question of a standard type of fruit case be considered after the full report of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is received."

Mr. Brown moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Randell: "That this Council believes that it is essential that a standard type of case for Apples be adopted by all shippers in Australia as soon as possible, and will decide on this matter as soon as results have been obtained by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and in the meantime, the Department of Commerce be recommended to instruct their inspectors to watch very carefully the green hardwood cases exported this year."

The amendment was lost, and Mr. Piggott's motion was carried.

Weight of Fruit in Cases.—A letter was read from the Department of Commerce with an enclosure from the Official Secretary in London, directing attention to alleged short weight of Apples in cases.

The Chairman spoke favorably of the activities of the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association, on preparing a well considered booklet on this subject. The difficulty of stating the weight of fruit in cases was stressed by several speakers. Mr. Piggott stated it would be sufficient if the number of Apples were marked on the cases. Mr. Colombie said that counts would have to be carefully decided. As the British trade was used to what is known as "universal counts," odd counts would be confusing and unsatisfactory. Mr. Gregory strongly recommended the count system in branding, and spoke of the system applying in Australia with citrus fruits. The difficulty of using the count system on dump cases was mentioned by several speakers.

Mr. Simper suggested that growers be asked in regard to the Australian dump cases to brand cases with the number as well as the size. He moved: "That this Council recommends that the various State organisations advise their growers to put the number of Apples packed as well as the size on the case as far as possible."

Mr. Carter seconded. Carried.

Two Half Cases Strapped Together.—Mr. Simper moved, Mr. Hill seconded: "That the Oversea Representatives' Association be urged to adopt two half dump cases strapped together as one dump case where the half dumps conform with the Federal regulations."

Size of Cases.—Mr. Simper moved, seconded by Mr. Skinner: "That the fruit export regulations be amended to provide that fruit cases for shipment be not passed where the ends of more than 5 per cent. of the total number of cases from a grower measure less than the sizes provided in width and that no case under the present 5 per cent. allowance be passed for shipment." —Carried.

Mr. Simper explained that the practice had become all too common for growers to take full advantage of the 5 per cent. tolerance in the size of cases. The timber was being run over the saw bench and cut to the barest limitations the regulations would allow. Carried.

Mr. Wickens said that the 5 per cent. tolerance was too great. It should be altered to 2½ per cent. under or 7½ per cent. over.

Mr. Mellor stated that seasoned timber would be necessary if this resolution were to be carried. He suggested that if the resolution were adopted, examining officers should exercise reasonable interpretation for this season in view of the late date of the request, and the fact that all case orders were already in hand. The resolution was carried.

Certificates for Qualified Packers.—Mr. Bishop moved: "That in view of the probability and desirability of Australia adopting a standard pack, it is desirable that steps be taken to instruct packers in the correct methods, so that they can qualify and obtain certificates as qualified packers."

Mr. T. Skinner seconded. The motion was carried.

Horticultural Research.—Mr. G. Lightfoot, Secretary of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, addressed the Conference, giving details of the research activities of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in relation to Apples and Pears. A cordial vote of thanks was carried.

Mr. H. Wicks, Chairman of the Research Committee of the S.A.F.M.A., presented an interesting report dealing with research in the codlin moth, thrips, also manuring. More research was needed, particularly that dealing with fruit tree stocks. Mr. Wicks was cordially thanked.

On the motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Smith, it was decided: "That this Council congratulated the C.S.I.R. on its work in connection with the research into the problems affecting the Apple and Pear industry. We affirm the need for continued horticultural research, and request the Federal and State Governments to press forward with this work."

A letter was read from the National Federation of Fruit and Potato Trades, London, dealing with various matters in connection with the export trade which needed improvement.

Grade Standards.—Mr. Calvert, M.L.C., Tasmania, moved: "That no 'plain' grade Apples be exported from Australia this season."

The Chairman considered that in years of plenty "plain" grades should be eliminated, there being limited space available for the fruit to be shipped. Mr. Skinner considered that provision for export of "plain" grade should remain in case of hail storms. Mr. Mellor moved as an amendment: "That Conference recommend that the definition of 'plain' grade be amended to provide that the total size of the blemishes allowed shall not exceed the area of a circle ¼ in. in diameter."

The motion was carried.

It was resolved, on the motion of Messrs. Piggott and Pearsall: "That a recommendation to the Department of Commerce that regulations be so amended as to eliminate the export of Alfriston, Mobbs Codling, Prince Alfred and Allingtons under 2⅝ in. diameter."

Overseas Marketing.—Mr. Bailey moved: "That this Council appoint a Standing Committee of growers and shippers whose duty it will be to correlate shipping space throughout Australia, and deal with the matter of carriage by steamers, plus distribution to destination overseas, such Committee to have power to reject any chartered vessel submitted if thought unsuitable, and to see that steamers loading at different Australian ports shall not take excessive quantities to any destination. In addition to seeing that an all-round Australian shipping programme is devised to ensure as far as possible that all destinations are adequately served as to dates and quantities."

Seconded by Mr. Simper (pro forma).

This subject was very fully discussed. Mr. Simper (W.A.), and Mr. Bishop (S.A.), spoke of the difficulties encountered in securing space. Mr. Brown suggested the formation of a Committee of one grower and one shipper from each State to deal with this matter. Mr. Piggott, Mr. Ross and Mr. Pearsall (Tas.), thought this matter could best be dealt with by the A.O.T.A. Committee in each State, and the general A.O.T.A. Conference in Sydney. Mr. Bailey thought a business man could be obtained for carrying out the wishes of the Committee. If this cost £1,500 or £2,000 a year, it would be money well spent.

The Chairman said that the several States should make their forecasts when allocation could be made equitably through the A.O.T.A. at a date to be arranged from the space available. The shipping programme had to be fitted in to suit the wool sales.

Mr. Colombie quoted figures on distribution, the quantities arriving in England from the several Australian States, New Zealand and America. The concentration of supplies were a very serious problem. Extension of the season was desirable. Mr. Carter moved, Mr. Pearsall seconded: "That a Freight Allocation Committee of the Apple and Pear Council be appointed from this Conference to proceed to Sydney at an agreed date to discuss and deal with the equitable allocation and securing of fruit for all States, such Committee to consist of one grower and one shipper delegate from each State, along with the Chairman of the Apple and Pear Export Council."

The amendment was put and lost. The motion was then put and lost.

It was then decided that the matter be re-submitted. A resolution was subsequently drafted and it was decided on the motion of Messrs. Brown and Piggott: "That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee of the Apple and Pear Export Council to take up with the A.O.T.A. matters relating to space allocations for the various States and other questions connected with the export trade and that the Executive has power to appoint a small Committee to deal with this matter."

Apples for Canada and the "Fire Blight" Question.—A letter was read from the Commerce Department, suggesting that 100,000 cases of Apples could be sent to Canada, and referring to the serious view which the Canadians took of the embargo in Australia against the importation of Canadian Apples. The Chairman said he believed the quantity of Apples which Canada would import was much greater than the figures quoted. The Australian embargo against the importation of Canadian Apples was a hindrance to trade. Canada had sent millions of bushels of Apples to England without restriction, and no sign of fire blight had appeared there. A broad view had to be taken of this matter; it was very desirable to develop inter-Empire trade.

Mr. H. V. Smith moved: "That no relaxation of the embargo on the importation of Apples and Pears from Canada and New Zealand be agreed to unless the biological authorities in the different States of the Commonwealth are in agreement that adequate safeguards can be adopted against the introduction of 'fire blight'."

Mr. C. G. Savage, Director of Fruit Culture, Sydney, said there was very little danger of introducing fire blight on the fruit; the danger was exceedingly remote. This view was supported by Dr. Noble, Government Biologist, N.S.W., a well-known authority on this subject. Apples had been imported into N.S.W. from Canada for years past without any detriment. We should, however, rigidly maintain the prohibition against stocks and scions. Because of the Australian embargo, New Zealand had now shut out fruit from this country, and citrus growers were losing their best market, worth at least £183,000 per annum. Scientific officers should deal with this matter; if was possible to obtain fruit from districts absolutely free of fire blight.

Mr. J. B. Randell moved as an amendment: "That subject to an authoritative assurance from the Commonwealth Biological authorities that the danger of the introduction of 'fire blight' can be eliminated, or is not existent in fruit imported from countries where such disease exists, this Council is of the opinion that the existing embargo against New Zealand and Canadian fruit should be lifted and that, with a view to obtaining such authoritative opinion, request the State and Commonwealth Horticultural Officers to collaborate with the Biologists and bring in a recommendation as to what is safe procedure."

Mr. Johns (N.S.W.) seconded.

Mr. J. A. Parkes, Secretary, Federal Citrus Council, said this question of the embargo was very serious from the citrus growers' point of view. At present New Zealand took 300,000 cases of our Oranges per annum. For this quantity to remain in Australia on top of increased production already in sight was disaster of the first magnitude. From information he had obtained from scientific officers there appeared to be no danger of fire blight by allowing Apples entry here.

Mr. Bailey spoke of the spread of fire blight in New Zealand during the past ten years. He quoted a letter published in the Melbourne press, written by a man in New Zealand, telling of the seriousness of the fire blight infestation.

Mr. Quinn, Chief Horticultural Instructor, S.A., gave detailed information regarding the nature and spread of fire bilght, the bacillus existing in the gummy ooze. The danger of infection on imported fruit was very remote. He would accept the facts which could be traced over centuries in this connection, rather than text book theories. He agreed emphatically, however, with the prohibition against the importations of scions. The Hawthorn was a host plant; in England the countryside was divided into small plots by Hawthorn hedges, yet, despite the millions of bushels of Apples imported there was no sign of fire blight. This, in his opinion, was the strongest proof that there was very little danger of introducing fire blight on the fruit. This matter had to be viewed from a commonsense point of view. He had strong suspicions that the embargo was there, not so much because of the danger of fire blight, but to exclude certain fruits from this market.

Mr. Calvert (Tas.) said he would not favor the importation of N.Z. Apples at any price.

Mr. Hill (W.A.) suggested that N.Z. first clear the Dominion of fire blight, then there would be no further trouble.

Mr. Ward (Supt. of Hort., Vic.), said he had discussed the question of fire blight with many scientific workers and they were agreed that the possibility of importing fire blight on fruit was highly improbable.

On putting the amendment this was lost. On putting the motion this was also lost. It was then decided that the matter be resubmitted, and after discussion, Mr. Smith's motion was again put to the meeting and carried.

Trade With the East.—Mr. H. J. Bishop recounted his experience when visiting the Near East recently. He suggested methods for the better stowage of fruit in holds. At some ports the unloading was carefully done, but at one port the fruit was tumbled out of a sling into lighters, severely damaging the fruit.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Carter and Piggott: "That in view of the importance of fostering the export of fruit to the Near East, it is desirable that the Executive of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council as a Committee take steps to obtain improvements in the handling and stowage for refrigeration in ships carrying fruit for these ports and that Mr. Bishop provide a detailed report on his observations in this matter. Further, that the various States consider the desirability of introducing legislation enabling inspectors to inspect holds, also the stowage and handling of all ships."

Faulty Carriage of Fruit.—Resolutions were read from the Tasmanian State Fruit Advisory Board commenting adversely on the ships chartered in Tasmania last season. One ship with a cargo of 200,000 cases of Apples discharged the fruit in faulty condition.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Carter and Piggott: "That the Executive of the Apple and Pear Export Council discuss with the A.O.T.A. and O.S.R.A. the necessity of having proper recording instruments installed in all ships loading fruit in Australia for overseas markets and that the shipowners be requested to meet this position."

Duty on Strawboards.—It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Simper and Carter: "That in view of the absolute necessity of reducing cost of production in the fruit industry, this Conference is firmly of the opinion that corrugated strawboard used for packing fruit for export be admitted into Australia on the same terms as other fruit packing material, i.e., drawback of duty to be allowed on re-export."

Thrips Investigation League.—Mr. Bailey reported that the Thrips Investigation League which had grown out of action taken at the previous Council meeting, was now operating on a three years' investigational programme. Funds to date amounted to £1,243/12/2, subscribed by the several States as follows:—Victoria, £550/5/6; N.S.W., £126/11/8; W. Aust., £101/10/-; Queensland, £10; Tasmania, £5/5/-; Commonwealth Bank, £400.

He urged that generous contribution be made to ensure the successful three years' programme. Mr. Wicks stated that South Australia had collected an additional £293, and more was expected. It was of great importance that the finances be put on a sound footing. A hearty vote of thanks to Messrs. Bailey and Wicks was carried.

Election of Officers.—Mr. J. B. Mills was re-elected President (unopposed), and Mr. B. J. Pearsall, Vice-President (unopposed).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council was held at Melbourne on January 6, Mr. J. B. Mills presiding.

There were also present: Messrs. Piggott, Court (Tasmania), H. V. Smith, Johns (N.S.W.), Simper, Carter, Skinner, Hill (W. Aust.), Bailey (Vic.), Bishop, Randell (S. Aust.), Secretary, R. E. Boardman.

Funds and Administration.—Details were gone into regarding the funds to be collected by levy and the allocation thereof. It was thought that by returning ½d. to the State organisations (with a maximum of £600 to any one State), there would be sufficient for the Council's administration provided this be supplemented by the balance unexpended of last year's levy (about £400). Mr. Bishop moved: "That 75 per cent. of the funds collected be used for advertising only." Mr. Smith proposed as an amendment, Mr. Randell seconded: "That of the amount collected, not less than ½d. per case be set aside for advertising." The amendment was carried

A discussion ensued on the resolutions carried at the Council meeting, regarding the export levy and the amount to be returned to the several States. It was decided: "That this Executive advise the Department of Commerce to return to the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council a sum of money on the basis of ½d. per case of the funds collected for administration and for organising in the several States."

Next Conference.—It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Simper and Skinner, that the next Council meeting be held at Sydney as early as possible after the first week in November.

Decided on the motion of Messrs. Piggott and Bailey: "That the Executive meeting be held a day before the full Conference in order to examine and sectionalise the agenda for the full Conference."

Mr. H. G. Colombie.—In view of the valuable inaugural work of Mr. H. G. Colombie, it was unanimously decided on the motion of Messrs. Randell and Court, to invite him to become an advisory member of the Council and to attend all meetings of the Council and Executive.

Experiments With Pre-Cooled Apples.—Decided on motion of Messrs. Bailey and Court: "That the State organisations be written to, requesting experiments in the pre-cooling of Apples in separate chambers this season and to report the result to this Council."

Mr. H. V. Smith spoke in cordial terms of the work of the President and Secretary, and moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded for their services. Seconded by Mr. Court. Carried.

Export to London.—Messrs. Minear, Munday & Miller Ltd. is a young, progressive firm composed mainly of Australians in London for the sale of fresh fruits. Their business has extended considerably over the past twelve years. They are selling agents for the South Australian Government for fresh fruits. The firm is well thought of in South Australia and Victoria, from which the major portion of their business has come to date. Messrs. MacDermott and Sheedy, fruit merchants, of Sydney, have accepted the agency for N.S.W. and are open to organise London consignments to the firm named.

THE SHOES WERE SOLD TO UNCLE.

Mother: "Did you take your shoes to be soled, Sammy?"

Sammy: "Yes; but I only got a shilling for them. The man said they were nearly worn out."

Seasonable Orchard Practice.

Some Reminders for February .:. Codlin Moth Control .:. Green Manuring .:. Cross Pollination.

(By courtesy from the "Agricultural Gazette" of N.S.W.)

Codlin Moth Control.—All infested fruit should be collected regularly and destroyed. This must be done whilst the fruit is actually infested. If the fruit is collected in bags or cases and is allowed to remain until the grubs have escaped its collection is labor in vain.

Cultivation.—Every attention must be paid to cultural operations, and the land put in the best condition possible to conserve moisture, free the land of weeds, and in every possible way encourage blossom bud formation for the coming season.

Budding.—Budding may be continued throughout this month, provided the sap is flowing freely. Best results can only be obtained by careful selection of budding wood from proved trees. When young trees have been planted out and require a pollinator no time should be lost in making adequate provision for cross-pollination.

Cross Pollination—A Warning.

Mr. Thomas, Orchard Inspector, Westmead, has brought under notice that, following an account of some trials on the cross-pollination of Willson Early Plum, some growers contemplated budding their Santa Rosa Plum trees adjacent to their Willson Early Plum trees to Duffy's Jewel and Narrabeen. This would be most unwise, for although those two varieties did give good results for the two seasons they were tried, it must be remembered that Santa Rosa was only tried for one season in the trials, and, while it gave poor results in that season, several of our coastal orchard inspectors have reported the better and more regular cropping of Willson Early when growing adjacent to Santa Rosa. Moreover, Santa Rosa is one of our best commercial Plums grown in coastal districts, and although Narrabeen is an excellent Plum it is rather too late for our coastal districts and liable to fly infestation. Furthermore, Duffy's Jewel, although an early Plum, is liable to turn out an erratic cropper in some localities.

Green Manuring and Humus Supply.

The following topical notes have been forwarded by Mr. W. W. Cooke, Senior Fruit Instructor, who is stationed at Goulburn:—

The necessity of maintaining—or better still, of increasing—the humus in the soil of most orchards becomes more apparent each year. When virgin soil is first cultivated it usually contains a fair percentage of humus, and the fertility of a soil can, to a large extent, be judged by its humus content. Nitrogen-fixing bacteria work best in a soil containing a high percentage of humus. Also the moisture-holding capacity of a soil improves as its humus content increases.

As stated above, most orchard land contains a fair percentage of humus when first ploughed, but as time goes on in many cases the amount slowly but surely decreases, and if means are not taken to prevent this loss the soil rapidly loses its fertility, cultivation becomes more difficult, and other troubles arise.

The evils following the loss of humus are being recognised more each year, and the question repeatedly asked by orchardists is how best to replace the loss and to maintain an adequate supply. In most districts the only practical method to adopt is the use of green manure crops, and this is recognised and practised by orchardists in increasing numbers. Which crop to plant so as to secure a good body of green matter to plough under is a question often rather hard to answer owing to differences in climate, altitude and class of soil, and the extent to which the humus has been depleted, it being harder to grow green manure crops on land requiring humus than where the soil is of better quality. It is usually best to be guided by local experience, planting what has proved to be a success in the district.

Where field peas succeed they form an excellent green manure. One of the best plots I have seen was of Grey Partridge peas, sown in March with an application of about 1 cwt. of blood and bone per acre, the soil being of poor quality. Tick beans, lupins, and also a mixture of Golden vetch and rye have given excellent results in some orchards. What will grow best is often the best to plant, and some orchardists depend on a natural growth —grass, clover, etc.—In the orchard, giving an application of manure, usually superphosphate or bone and superphosphate, in March, to encourage such growth.

Whatever method is adopted, the object should be to secure a good body of greenstuff to plough under in July or not later than August. The exact time varies with the district, but if the best results are to be obtained the green manure must be ploughed under in time to be well rotted before summer cultivation commences, otherwise cultivation is delayed. Also the supply of available nitrogen is reduced at blossoming time. I have seen actual damage done by ploughing under dry vegetable matter in October.

It has often been noticeable that where an application of lime has been made the previous year the weight of green manure obtained has greatly increased. In orchards where difficulty is experienced in obtaining sufficient growth by July, an application of lime might be tried the year before the green manure is planted. Also the trial of different plants and manures, so as to find out what will succeed best in their particular orchard, would result in orchardists obtaining valuable information.

A Market for Apricot Kernels Overseas.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission recently sold six tons of Apricot kernels (whole) to Germany at £35 per ton f.o.b. Sydney. These kernels were packed in double bags, each containing 131 lbs. A further consignment of about one ton of broken kernels, packed in double bags, was also shipped to the same country, but in this case for sale on a consignment basis.

A quantity of just under 5½ tons of whole Apricot kernels, packed in double bags, was subsequently shipped to London for sale on a consignment basis by the New South Wales Government Offices. For this latter shipment it is anticipated that 40/- to 42/6 per cwt. ex store London will be realised.

Although the shipments to date are more or less of an

experimental nature, it is felt that a permanent and profitable trade in Apricot kernels can be worked up both in Germany and the United Kingdom. Up to the present it appears as if the main market is in Germany, where they are used both for extraction of oil and for confectionery purposes.

"Drink" More Oranges and Lemons.

According to a report issued by the California Fruitgrowers' Exchange, the fountain drink industry in United States last year consumed 6,150,000 boxes of Oranges, or 13.7 per cent. of the total Orange supply. Lemons consumed in the same way in 1931 totalled over 940,000 boxes, or 15.5 per cent. of the total supply.

During the past five years sales of fresh Orange and Lemon drinks have increased 68.2 per cent., and 16.6 per cent. of all drinks sold are made from fresh fruit.

Queensland Grape Fruit and Orange Regulations.

The attention of exporters of Grape Fruit and Oranges is drawn to the Queensland regulations, which require those fruits to be packed and offered for sale in either a case with internal measurements of 18 inches long by 14¼ inches deep by 8-2/3 inches wide, or one measuring internally 18 inches long by 11½ inches wide by 10½ inches deep.

These regulations were gazetted on June 23, 1932, and as ample time has been allowed for compliance with their requirements, the Queensland authorities have now notified their intention of strictly enforcing the law in this regard.

ARDMONA CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

Net Profit for Year of £8,429.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of Ardmona Fruit Products Co-operative Co. Ltd. at Ardmona on January 27, Mr. V. R. McNab, Chairman of Directors, presided. A net profit of £8,429 was shown, this being £8,000 above last year's profit.

The Chairman stressed the benefit as a result of the sugar concession, and spoke appreciatively of the late William Cattanach.

Mr. R. Horsfield, Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, congratulated the company on the favorable turn in its affairs, but issued a warning that their costs of production must be closely supervised, so that they could withstand any setback in later or overseas trade. He congratulated the company on its great success at the Imperial Fruit Show at Birmingham.

Mr. A. D. Brown was also in attendance.

Mr. W. Young was elected a Director, vice Mr. E. T. Young, retiring Director. Mr. R. B. McLennan was re-elected to the board.

NEW MACHINERY AT LEETON CANNERY.

Now that the season for the canning of Apricots has been completed (750 tons having been processed), new machinery has been installed in readiness for the Peaches. This consists of the largest Peach peeler in the Commonwealth, combined with blancher and washer.

The treatment of Apricot pits has been commenced by the cannery, 12 tons of which have been purchased from growers at Griffith.

EXPORTS OF CANNED FRUITS.

A report prepared for the Minister for Commerce (Mr. F. H. Stewart) and issued on January 19, furnished the following particulars of exports of canned Apricots, Peaches, and Pears during 1932, as compared with exports during the previous twelve months:—

	1931. doz. 30 oz. tins.	1932. doz. 30 oz. tins.
United Kingdom	1,127,336	1,108,414
New Zealand	171,223	86,133
The East	26,999	45,102
Canada	286,057	47,027
Miscellaneous	7,795	4,565
Total	1,619,410	1,291,241

The report stated that shipments to the U.K. in the latter period of 1932 showed a marked improvement on earlier figures, notwithstanding the arrival on the British market of heavy supplies from America. A feature of last year's operations was the fact that practically the whole of the canned fruit forwarded from Australia to Great Britain had been sold forward. The N.Z. total for 1932 recorded an appreciable falling off, due largely to the operation of high prices and to generally unfavorable economic conditions prevailing in the Dominion having adversely affected consumption. The Canadian market was stated to be heavily overstocked. Exports from the Commonwealth last year were mostly replacement stocks.

Australian fruit canning interests have availed themselves of opportunities to exploit the markets of the East. Exports last year easily constituted a record, and there is every expectation of continued expansion in this trade.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS IN SCOTLAND.

ACCORDING to a report received by the Minister for Commerce (Mr. F. H. Stewart) from the Director of Australian Trade Publicity in Great Britain (Mr. A. E. Hyland), organised advertising in Scotland has achieved a gratifying improvement in the sales of Australian butter and dried fruit, whilst Australian eggs also have increased in popularity.

Enquiries made of leading Glasgow wholesalers and retailers, following recent publicity drives, brought very encouraging comment, instances being given of considerable increases in the output of the highest grade of Australian butter, also to the improved market for our eggs. The advance in the sales of our butter, it was stated, was being made largely at the expense of Danish. Mr. Hyland reports that Australian dried and canned fruits also are increasing in favor, and adds that traders generally are extending valuable co-operation by prominently displaying our goods.

The improved trade outlook in Scotland is a striking illustration of the value of organised publicity, the programme of which, here, as in other parts of Great Britain, includes the display of Australian films. Cinema reproductions of the various phases of our primary industries are seen during the year by thousands of people throughout the United Kingdom and direct wide and favorable attention to this country.

CANNED GRAPEFRUIT.

The canning of Grapefruit is now an important industry. In Florida (U.S.A.) the Grapefruit is of particularly high quality. During the past five years the canning of Grapefruit in Florida has increased sevenfold.

Citrus Growers' Convention.

Successful Event at Gosford, N.S.W.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS are looked for as the outcome of the recent Interstate Citrus Growers' Convention at Gosford, N.S.W.

It is hoped that the citrus growers of N.S.W. will achieve a greater measure of unity in organisation and that the export of Australian Oranges will be put on a permanent and profitable basis.

The Convention was held on January 17, 18, and 19, at Gosford, Mr. F. H. Metters (Chairman of the Federal Citrus Council) presiding. The interest taken in the proceedings will be noted from the fact that the minimum attendance was 114, and that at times 140 were present.

In opening the Convention, the Chief Secretary for N.S.W. (Mr. Chaffey) stressed the necessity for a definite export programme of high quality fruit. It was essential to do everything to prevent the entry of disease, and anything savoring of retaliation was unsound in principle.

Mr. Whitfield, Minister for Agriculture in S. Australia, said he would do everything possible to have the N.Z. embargo lifted.

In an address, entitled "Problems of the Industry," Mr. F. H. Metters urged the absolute necessity for organising the export trade. Despite the quantity of fruit already on the Australian market, thousands of acres had yet to come into bearing. The N.Z. embargo, if not lifted, would greatly accentuate prevailing low prices by putting an extra 300,000 bushels of citrus fruits on the already overburdened local markets. The organisation of the coastal growers of N.S.W. was earnestly advocated.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. P. C. Best, A. S. Brown, R. Hill, T. C. Morrison, and W. Cowlishaw, was elected to consider the formation of an organisation to link up the citrus producers of New South Wales.

On the motion of Mr. W. Cowlishaw (Mangrove Mountain), it was also resolved to appoint a sub-committee to examine and report on the Australian citrus export position.

It was decided to write to the Prime Minister urging upon him the importance of the N.Z. embargo against fresh fruit.

Mr. C. G. Savage, Director of Fruit Culture in N.S.W., gave results of his investigations in the citrus export trade with Canada, recommending the concentration of supplies for export through limited channels, the formation of a Citrus Export Board, and the raising of the standard of Late Valencias for export.

Citrus Preservation.—Dr. W. J. Young, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, gave details of the studies in citrus preservation and transport which he was conducting in association with Mr. Frank Read, M.Agr.Sc. (Victorian Department of Agriculture). The necessity for careful handling and packing was emphasised. Packing too tightly or with too big a bulge caused much damage. No advantage had followed the use of greaseproof or waxed wrapping papers over the sulphite wrap. Other portions of the report dealt with the use of preservatives and paraffin wax, storage temperatures, and length of storage life.

Cool Storage of Oranges.—Mr. W. J. Williams, Superintendent of the Sydney Municipal Markets, said that Oranges must be handled with more care than was exercised at present if they were to be successfully cold stored. Pre-cooling was strongly advocated. Oranges from young trees did not keep so well as those from older trees. Oranges stored best at from 36 to 38 deg. Fahr. Wrapped fruit kept better than unwrapped. Lemons and Mandarins kept best at about 40 deg. Fahr., humidity 78 to 80 per cent. The tainting of other produce—eggs, butter, flour, etc.—was a problem to be overcome. By careful planning of the chambers, however, this difficulty could be obviated.

The serious position arising from over-production was emphasised by Mr. J. A. Parkes, Secretary of the Federal Citrus Council. This trouble, he considered, was due mainly to the surplus of inferior fruit.

In 1930 an official report was issued warning the industry that in 1936 Australian production would be in the vicinity of 5,600,000 bushels. Actual results demonstrated that in two States the 1936 predicted yield was already in sight. Consequently exporting has become an urgent necessity. Some shipping companies objected to the carriage of citrus fruit on the grounds of it tainting other produce. Even where companies were willing, the difficulty was in being able to announce some time ahead what space should be available.

As regards export markets, Mr. Parkes said that Western Canada had been shown to be definitely limited to a quantity insufficient to relieve Commonwealth pressure. Eastern Canada would take all the surplus, but the trouble was to place it there in a marketable condition. Recent investigations had indicated that cool storage of Washington Navels for more than five weeks was not advisable, also that Australia appeared to be limited to ports of not more than three weeks' steaming distance. It would thus appear that our export to the United Kingdom must be limited to Late Valencias. Markets in the "East" were very limited.

Only high quality fruit should be exported, otherwise all hope of trade must be abandoned. The main trouble here was an over-production of inferior fruit.

Interstate Citrus Movements and Prices.

"Interstate Citrus Movements and Price Levels" formed the subject of an address by Mr. G. E. Kitchen Kerr, Market Manager of the Federal Citrus Council, who showed how prices on the Sydney markets affected those in Melbourne. A good pack and a common grade standard were essential for co-operation. The "saturation point" for good quality Oranges in Australia had not been reached. By better organisation, in packing, grading, and forwarding, inferior stuff would be eliminated and the export problem would solve itself. Growers were not yet giving the packing houses the support they deserved.

Organising the Export Trade.

The decisions of the Committee on Export were delivered by Mr. J. Heane, President of the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation, as follows:—(1) That the Committee approves of the export of 24,000 cases of commons and Navels to U.K. during the coming season, the shipments to be in early June, late June and in July, and to consist of 2,000 cases each, made up of 2,000 cases each from S. Australia, Victoria, Murrumbidgee, and coastal districts of N.S.W. Subject to adjustments between the States and districts in respect to the relative quantities of each shipment.

(2) "That the Federal Citrus Council be asked to negotiate for the required shipping space and the district organisations guarantee the freight liability to the Federal Citrus Council, the district organisations in turn to ob-

tain whatever security necessary from their own growers to cover the guarantee given by them to the Federal Citrus Council." (3) "That the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, in conjunction with the State Department of Agriculture, be asked to supervise the pre-cooling and loading of shipments, the arrangement of proper temperatures during cold storage in transport, and the raising of temperatures on discharge." (4) "That the C.S. and I.R. be asked to collaborate with the State Department of Agriculture to supervise the picking and packing of the fruit, and that Mr. Savage, Director of Fruit Culture, N.S.W., be asked to recommend a standard of maturity which will be adopted for these particular shipments." (5) "That a Federal Citrus Export Advisory Board be formed to control exports, such Board to have power to prevent indiscriminate export of unsuitable fruit."

Organisation in N.S.W.

The Committee on Organisation submitted the following:—

"That a citrus organisation be formed on a basis of individual membership making provision for the inclusion of packing houses and other groups of growers, and that the Fruitgrowers' Federation's offer to assist in organising the Association be accepted."

This report was adopted amid great applause.

Reconstruction of the Industry.

Mr. A. W. Schwennesen, Chairman of the Victorian Central Citrus Association, submitted a scheme for the reconstruction of the industry. He stated that the standards of efficiency should conform to the world's standards. High quality fruit was necessary: low quality fruit was not desired at any price. Oranges could be produced in widely varying soils and climates, the quality ranging from the highest produced in the world to absolute rubbish. The biggest problem was, what shall be done with the unprofitable areas?

Members of the Federal Citrus Council were arranging a meeting with various departmental experts, at which a plan for the reconstruction of the industry would be suggested. The basis of the scheme consisted in taking out in unsuitable areas of the acreage of Oranges deemed to be excessive for Australian requirements and the opening up of a new area which would be scientifically defined. The shortest cut to reconstruction was through specialisation of the grower and the centralisation of the industry in the most suitable areas.

Standardised Packing at Gosford.

Mr. T. C. Morrison, Managing Director of the Gosford Co-operative Citrus Packing House Ltd., in an address on co-operative packing, stated that success depended upon the way in which growers tackled the essential work. The belief of many that compulsory co-operation was the only solution to the problem, was not based on experience. The fact that a number of packing houses had survived their initial difficulties, had extended operations, and increased the output, was of great importance. The Gosford Socity from a modest first year's output of 7,000 cases, had slowly grown until the present year, when the output should approach 100,000 cases. In the first year about 400 cases per week, practically all sold on commission, were turned out. This season's output averaged 3,000 cases a week, and a sound reputation on the fruit market was enjoyed.

Alternate Cropping of Valencias.

Mr. E. S. West, officer in charge of the Commonwealth Research Station, Griffith, N.S.W., stated that a serious problem had developed on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas in the habit of Valencias to have alternate heavy and light crops. Preliminary investigations showed that the fruit bud differentiation on both Navels and Valencias took place after bud-burst in the spring, that is not much before setting. The season just finished was one of heavy yields, while the crop just set is a light one. It is hoped that before the time the next heavy crop is due, it will be possible to indicate steps to be taken to prevent this undesirable habit of the Valencia.

Green manure investigations at the station had had a big influence on the citrus industry of the M.I. Areas. The use of

winter green manures

had been increasing so rapidly that the area so treated had been doubled each year for the past four or five seasons. Winter green crops, as tick beans, caused an increased growth of the trees, resulting so far in a 30 per cent. increase in the yields. The quality of the fruit had not been impaired. Summer growing crops competed too severely with the trees on the irrigation areas.

The subject of

off types in citrus

was dealt with by Mr. R. J. Benton, special instructor in citrus, who went thoroughly into the question of "off-types" in citrus trees and fruits, and explained the work being carried out in bud selection. Mr. J. M. Ward (Superintendent of Horticulture, Victoria) stressed the great importance of the bud selection work, and outlined the efforts being made to improve and eradicate the "off-type" tree in Victoria.

Pooling, Packing and Marketing.

The handling of fruit under the pool system was dealt with by Mr. J. S. Vagg, Assistant Manager, Griffith Producers' Co-op. Co. Ltd., who stated that the most important consideration was that the method of grading and records should ensure to each grower full credit for the particular grade and size of fruit delivered. After reviewing systems of grading, sizing, and recording of each grower's consignment, Mr. Vagg dealt with the marketing question. In marketing by individual growers, it seemed impracticable to have any control of supplies or the prices realised. Seasons of big production required above all a stablised market, so that maximum consumption was assured. Fluctuating prices on local markets led to speculation. Given standardised control of a large quantity of fruit, however, it was possible to stabilise prices. This had been achieved in selling Navel Oranges in N.S.W., despite the large quantity of uncontrolled citrus fruit reaching the markets. There was little hope for the grower of a poor product, but the grower of fair average quality could definitely improve his returns by organisation.

Social Events.

Delegates enjoyed a visit of inspection to the Gosford Co-op. Citrus Packing House, and saw a demonstration of packing house operations. A visit was also paid to the by-product factory of Jusfrute Ltd.; and at the Government Viticultural Nursery, Narara, delegates inspected the bud selection work.

Local orchards were inspected, including those of Mr. W. J. Black, of Mangrove Mountain; E. Bailey, of Ourimbah.

The many glorious views around Woy Woy, Tuggerah, and Wamberal were keenly enjoyed.

The smoke social will long be remembered for its spirit of harmony and goodwill for the progress of the industry.

New South Wales.

Meeting of Fruitgrowers' Federation.

A meeting of the Board of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W. was held on January 6, General J. Heane occupying the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. H. G. Such (Griffith), F. D. Inman (Leeton), T. A. Tester (Young), A. E. Herring (Batlow), A. U. Tonking (Orange), H. G. Edgell (Bathurst), P. C. Best (Dural), F. B. Mackenzie (Kurrajong), A. S. Brown (Ourimbah), W. J. Black (Mangrove Mountain), W. W. Challis (Kentucky), A. J. Taylor (Singleton), L. T. Pearce (Market Representative), and E. E. Herrod (Secretary). Dr. R. J. Noble (Government Biologist) was in attendance during the discussion on embargoes.

Apology.—An apology was received from Mr. H. L. Anthony, and leave granted.

Apple and Pear Export Association.—The Secretary reported the proceedings of the first meeting of the N.S.W. Apple and Pear Export Association. Applications for membership were received from a large number of growers. The meeting appointed representatives to confer with the Sydney Chamber of Commerce in waiting upon the Overseas Shippers' Association to discuss the shipping space required by exporters this season. The meeting adopted a constitution subject to a reference to a special committee of the rules regarding the appointment of the governing body to be called a Council. The committee, comprising Messrs. J. Holmes, J. W. Blick (representing shippers), and Messrs. H. V. Smith, H. G. Edgell and W. W. Challis (representing growers). The committee agreed unanimously to the following rule:—

"The management of the Association shall be vested in a Council which shall consist of 15 members—10 elected by the fruitgrower members and 5 by the exporter members. The Council shall from amongst its members elect an Executive Committee comprising four fruitgrower members and three exporters."

Citrus Export Control Board.—The President reported the first meeting of the Citrus Export Control Board, held on December 19 last, when the following resolutions were adopted:—

"That the State Government be asked to request the Federal Government to confer with the New Zealand Government with a view to a satisfactory adjustment of trade in respect to the various items affected by the embargoes of both countries and that the embargo recently proclaimed by New Zealand be lifted pending such conference."

"That it is highly desirable in the interests of the industry generally that more efficient inspection be carried out, and the Board favors a system of inspection at the point of packing and that the views of the Board in regard to this matter be conveyed by letter to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce."

Bounty on Fertilisers.—Advice has been received from the Minister for Commerce (Hon. F. H. Stewart), through Mr. S. L. Gardner (member Federal House of Representatives) that the position is that under the Financial Relief Act 1932 recently passed by the Federal Parliament, £250,000 has been appropriated for payment to primary producers at the rate of 15/- per ton for each complete ton of artificial manure used by them in the production of primary produce other than wheat. No payment will be made for any fraction of a ton. Payments to primary producers in the States will be made through the State Governments and to primary producers in any Federal Territory direct by the Commonwealth.

For the purposes of this Act "artificial manure" means any substance which contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash, and which has been manufactured, produced or prepared in any manner for the purpose of fertilising the soil or supplying nutriment to plants, but does not include any animal or vegetable matter which has not been subjected to process or manufacture.

The Minister further advises that regulations are now being prepared setting out the conditions under which this payment will be made, and as soon as they are settled an announcement will be made in the press in regard to the matter.

Farm Produce Agents Act.—The present system of registration of agents was discussed, there being undue delay in effecting registrations due to the provision that registrations must be renewed on January 1, and it not being possible for all the registrations to be effected on the one day. Growers were thus not protected in full for many weeks. It was decided to request the Government to expedite registrations. It was also decided to ask for the recommendation of the docket system as providing the only effective means of tracing sales.

The Board also decided to interview the Minister with a view to an improvement being brought about in the finalising of affairs of some agencies which are in process of being wound-up.

Street Barrows.—A report was made to the Board by the deputation which waited recently upon the Minister relative to the barrow question generally, and it was decided to again interview the Minister with a view to making the barrows more effective as a means of disposing of glut fruits so as to prevent the barrows developing into a system of selling small quantities of a large variety of fruits instead of selling in straight lines, which is so desirable.

Rail Freights.—With reference to the deputation from the N.S.W. Federation to the Minister for Transport, the Government has now announced its intention through the Transport authorities that a reduction of 10 per cent. will be made in the railway freight charges on fresh fruit. The reduction will take effect as from December 19, and will apply throughout the State. This will be applicable to the N.S.W. portion of the freight for fruit coming from or going to the other States. The Transport Commission estimates that this decision will mean a concession of about £24,000 per annum to fruitgrowers. Fruitgrowers are appreciative of this concession by the Government, as it will materially assist in reducing marketing costs.

Young.—The Apple crop in the Young district is expected to be the biggest on record, and in order to prevent glut conditions and a lowering of prices, the manager of the local cool stores has advised growers to divide their crops between the Sydney market, the local cool stores, sale for export and consignment overseas.

Hartley.—Owing to late frosts during the first week of November and the appearance of black spot in the Hartley and Capertee districts, the Apple crop has been diminished, though it is still very satisfactory. Some members of the Hartley Fruitgrowers' Association have made arrangements to export this year, one grower packing 7,000 cases for export. Mr. R. Mays, of Cheetham's Flat, Rydal, expects to market 30,000 cases, some of which may be sent overseas.

Tammas: Oh, ay, Donal' man, weel ye obleege wi' a cigarette?

Donal': But, man, ah thocht ye'd stoppit smokin'?

Tammas: Ay! It's the first stage A've reached—I've stoppit buying!"

Mid-Murray Notes

Drying Currants and Sultanas—Necessity for Green Manuring—Dried Tree Fruits Control—Irrigation Research.

(By Our Correspondent.)

Renmark (January 18, 1933).—Currants are coloring up nicely, and in some instances are ripe enough to enjoy an occasional bunch, but picking will not commence for two or three weeks. Sultanas are later in maturing, but are commencing to sugar up. For several years past these two fruits have been in the habit of maturing about the same time, and where grown together, the position of choosing which fruit is to be dried first has had to be faced, which in many cases has resulted in Sultanas being harvested first.

For 30 odd years Currants have commenced the harvesting operations of vine fruits, and the custom of long standing is hard to break. Each year the decision of which fruit to harvest first is determined by circumstances peculiar to the particular season; for the past two years, Sultanas were given preference owing to the fact that the weather early in the season usually allows of a good color being obtained, while a break in the weather later on produces lower grade dried fruit. To compete in the United Kingdom with other producing countries, we have to study every angle for obtaining bright Sultanas, as the ultimate returns are based on quality and appearance.

Apricot Harvesting is now almost completed, crops on the whole being very heavy. The writer saw a crop of Apricots which will harvest two tons of dried fruit per acre from trees over 30 years old. The soil on which these trees are growing is of a deep sandy loam, and are treated liberally with sulphate of ammonia, up to 5 cwt. per acre, together with an annual crop of tick beans. Last year these grew to a height of nearly 6 ft., and when returned to the soil added many tons of valuable organic matter.

Green Manuring Essential.

The secret of consistent and heavy crops in these areas, whether they be stone or pip fruits or vine fruits, depends upon the growing of yearly crops of legumes. Without the addition of organic matter, crops become erratic and growers are inclined to blame seasonable conditions for the "off year," but wherever I have found big crops year after year, it is on properties which have had green manure crops grown consistently as a routine practice.

Pears were showing an extraordinarily heavy crop until the storm about a week ago; this reduced the crop by 30 to 40 per cent. In some cases of trees in exposed positions striking the full force of the cyclonic wind, up to 80 per cent. fell to the ground. This storm hit the settlement without much warning, razing heavily-laden Nectarine, Prune, and Fig trees in its wake, tearing off vine shoots, unroofing sheds, and playing havoc generally.

One young patch of Figs, about five years old, recently irrigated, looked as though a giant nulleniser had gone over the land and flattened them out.

Dried Tree Fruits Control.

A matter of great importance to the dried fruits industry is the recent proclamation of tree fruits by the State Dried Fruits Boards, now bringing tree fruits into line with dried vine fruits. In some individual localities this has met with some opposition, but the small minority of growers constituting the opposition must not forget the larger aspect of the industry as a whole. No State apart from New South Wales welcomed this move, but in this State the organisation of dried tree fruits became a burning question because of their large tonnage harvested in recent years, large enough to swamp the Australian market.

Owing to the attitude of this State in meeting the other States on the vine fruits position, it became a duty to incorporate the tree fruits and place the whole dried fruits industry on a national footing, making the organisation complete. The industry is now bigger than the considerations of any individual, or individual State. It is national, each grower taking a proportionate share of the home market price as well as the export price.

Many of our primary industries call for a complete overhaul in organisation, the citrus, the wheat, the wool, and many of our fresh fruit industries all need the backing of individual producers to become properly organised.

The annual social of the Renmark Fruitgrowers' Co-operated took place on December 20. Mr. H. D. Howie, Chairman of Directors, occupied the chair and spoke in an optimistic vein concerning the year's operations, and the financial strength of the company generally. As the State representative of the Commonwealth Control Board, the speaker outlined the operations of the Board and its growing interest in the Canadian and New Zealand markets within the last few years, also the material increase in sales to the United Kingdom. Backed by a comprehensive policy of advertising and organisation, we would dispose of all of our exportable dried fruits without having a carry-over into next season at prices in advance of our competitors. The Hon. M. McIntosh, M.P., who is a grower in this area, spoke at length on future prospects of the industry. Messrs. J. Murdock, and Nicholas (members of the State Dried Fruits Board) spoke on matters concerning the working of the Board and the Australian dried fruits industry. Messrs. C. Ruston Wishart (Berri), Chairman of Berri Co-op. Packing Union, and Seary held

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a good audience. Mr. E. A. Seary (Manager of the R.F.G. Co.) spoke on the financial policy, future outlook, and the growth of business in recent years. He urged growers to consult him before accepting any price from "outside" buyers, for the coming season's fruit, as he was confident of being able to meet competition from this source. Musical items were supplied by Mr. Irving's orchestra, and the 250 growers present spent an entertaining evening.

The Renmark Growers' Co-op. Distillery held their annual meeting on Tuesday last. Mr. D. T. Du Rieu (Chairman), who has recently been to England on the business of the Society, reported an increased consumption of wine made in Australia on the English market, both quality and price suited the British consumer, and owing to the preference enjoyed by this country, foreign wines were being rapidly replaced with those from Australia and South Africa. The heavy types of wine produced on the River were eminently suited to the British market, where most of our wines were sent.

The outlook for the coming vintage was more promising than had been the case for many years, and he was looking forward to disposing of some of the company's accumulated stock of proof spirit in the near future.

Chaffey areas are threatened with a high-water table, whether this comes from a backing up of the high river level is hard to say.

Mr. Lyons' method of procedure would be to put down a series of bore holes to the river, and with the aid of a civil engineer, make a contour survey and compare levels of permanent water-table with pool level of the river.—"Nemo."

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Use of White Oil Recommended.

REGARDING the control of San Jose scale, the District Orchard Supervisor at Shepparton, Vic. (Mr. W. A. Rolfe) states that growers, during the past winter, made good efforts to rid themselves of this pest, but unless it is checked, it is likely to hamper the local market and cripple export trade. It is understood that many growers who had slight infection previously, will be free this coming season.

There are a few instances where winter spraying has not been effective, and has not given 100 per cent. kill, as there are evidences of the young scales on this season's

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Election of members for the Board resulted in the same personnel being returned as last year, the directorate consisting of Messrs. D. T. Du Rieu (Chairman), F. Hooper, A. Philpot, H. E. Edmonds, O. Weste, W. Pitt, C. Katekar.

Irrigation Research.

Mr. A. V. Lyon, M.Ag.Sc., addressed a meeting of the Agricultural Bureau on "Recent Developments in Scientific Research on Irrigation," on Monday night, January 9. The speaker covered the range of investigation work done by the C.S.I.R. during the last three years (which would shortly be published), indicating the many corrections which have recently been made in methods of irrigation to conform with various soil types. In most cases land had consistently been overwatered, bringing about a high water-table and accentuating salt troubles. A resolution was passed, asking Mr. Lyon to investigate, through the C.S.I.R., the relationship of a comparatively high water-table on Block E, with pool level of the river. This, we were assured, would shortly be looked into.

The lock boards are now in position, allowing the river to remain at a permanent level known as pool level; thus allowing a low lift for all pumps supplying irrigation water to this settlement. Sections of Block E and fruit. In such cases, it is necessary that further treatment be given to check the pest, and it is suggested that it be done in conjunction with the usual codlin spraying by the substitution of a high grade white oil spray—1 gall. oil in 40 gallons of water for the third and fourth arsenate of lead sprays that are being used at the present time. In cases where a spray is necessary, by adding half a pint of nicotine sulphate to 40 gallons of spray, will prove more efficient. Experience has shown in the Harcourt district that where white oil is used in place of arsenate of lead (after the second arsenate spray), the results of codlin moth control have been better than where arsenate of lead was used exclusively. Add to that the fact that the same spray will check San Jose scale and it would appear that the use of white oil, 1 in 40, at the present time, would be advantageous to the district growers.

Mrs. Newrich (looking over house plan): "What's this thing here going to be?"

Architect: "That's an Italian staircase."

"Just a waste of money; we probably won't ever have any Italians coming to see us."

BANANA CONFERENCE.

£10,000 for Publicity and Research.

A CONFERENCE dealing with the Banana industry was held at Sydney in mid-January; Mr. J. Gunn (Director of Development) presiding. There were also present Sir George Julius, Prof. Goddard, Messrs. E. W. Hicks (C.S.I.R.) and W. Ranger (Committee of Direction, Brisbane), A. A. Watson (Director of State Marketing Bureau, N.S.W.), C. G. Savage (Director of Fruit Culture, N.S.W.), H. L. Anthony (President N.S.W. Banana Growers' Federation), W. J. Ross (Department of Agriculture, Queensland).

As £10,000 was expected from duty, sales tax and primage on imported Bananas, it was decided to recommend to the Commonwealth Government that this sum be used for research and publicity to assist the Banana industry.

N.S.W. DRIED FRUITS BOARD.

The N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board has decided to impose a levy of 1-32d. per lb. on the quantity of dried Currants, dried Sultanas and dried Lexias produced by each grower during the 1933 season. This levy is the same as that imposed during last season. It has also been decided to collect this levy from the packing sheds on behalf of the growers supplying the fruit to the packing sheds.

The Board is at present giving consideration to the levy to be imposed upon growers of dried tree fruits, and will make an announcement in this connection at an early date.

PACKING SHED AT BACCHUS MARSH.

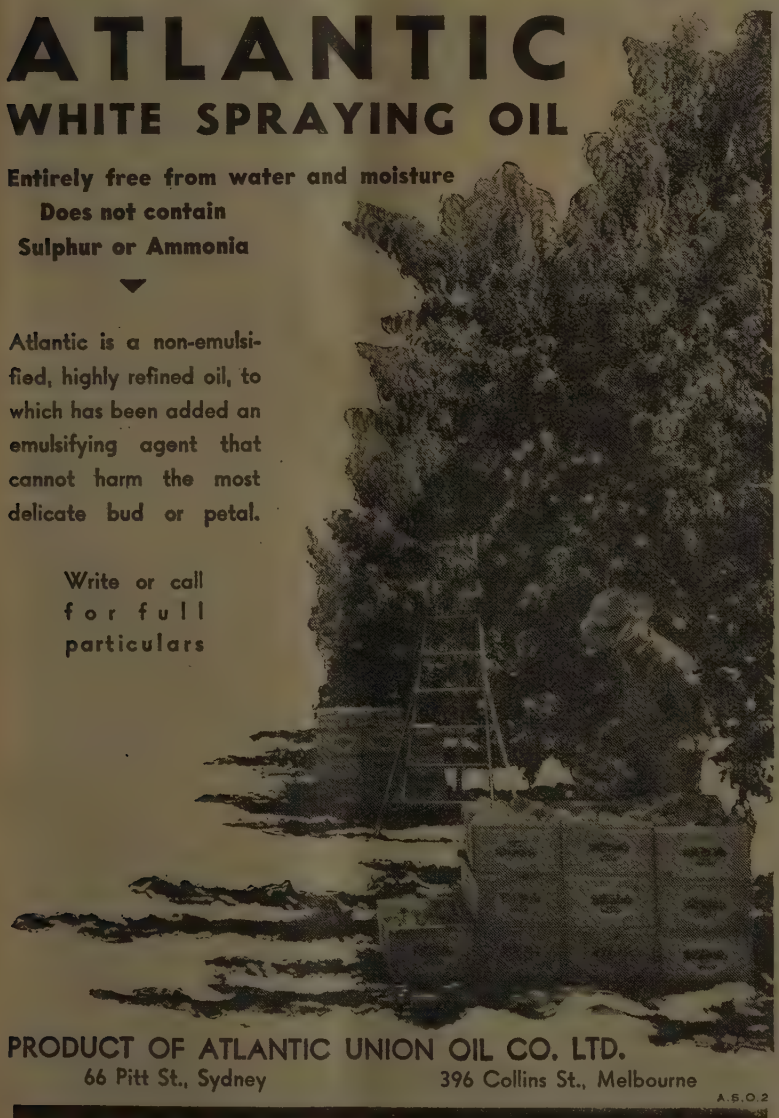
Apples for export are being handled at the packing shed established by F. Cave & Co. Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, and Mr. G. H. Anderson, of Bacchus Marsh. Packing operations commence in mid-February.

At the peak period the packing shed will be capable of handling 3,000 cases a week, and the total output for the season is estimated at 14,000 cases.

KYABRAM PRESERVING CO.

In reviewing the operations of the past year at the annual meeting of the Kyabram Co-operative Fruit Preserving Company, the Managing Director (Mr. R. H. Gent) explained that a profit of £8,170/6/8 had been made. Paid-up capital, which represented calls, had been increased by £688, and the mortgage held by the bank had been reduced from £145,382 to £128,916. Value of stock had increased. The London stocks had been cleared and nominal stocks carried forward into the new season. Administrative and other expenses, including interest, had been reduced by £5,018. The company had processed 3,500,000 tins of fruit and 287 tons of pulp. The selling merger between the Kyabram and Ardmona companies had resulted in economies, although the beneficial result would be more apparent at the end of next year. He believed that there would be a record crop this year, and the company was prepared to take all fruit offered. Growers would receive no bonus on last season's crop, because the Government had insisted upon a gradual reduction of the liability. For that reason it was not intended to recommend the borrowing of £10,000 for cool stores, a case-sterilising plant and a can-making plant.

Mr. F. J. Churches was re-elected as the fruitgrowers' representative on the directorate.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VICTORIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Executive of the V.F.M.A. was held at Melbourne on January 20. There were present Messrs. G. W. Brown (President), H. Ford and A. S. Harrison (Vice-Presidents), Messrs. Mills, Bailey, Hutchinson, Carne, Mellor, Ford, Eagle, Cave, Parnham, Barker, Meeking (Department of Agriculture), Whitlam (Melbourne University), A. J. Honey (Tasmanian State Fruit Advisory Board), and the Secretary. Apologies were received from Messrs. J. M. Ward, W. A. Webb, and C. H. Jost.

Messrs. Mills, Bailey, Brown and Mellor centred reports regarding the meeting of the Apple and Pear Export Council, including formation of Interstate Freight Committee, necessity for cutting cases to full size, financing Council and State Associations by means of export levy, etc., and were cordially thanked.

Messrs. R. Bone & Sons, Lockwood South, were accepted as new members.

University Students and Fruit Picking.—The Chairman stated he was advised by Mr. A. G. Whitlam that University graduates and under-graduates would appreciate any opportunities which could be afforded for work at fruit picking. Continuing, the Chairman said he was sure that those growers who accepted the services of the University men would not be disappointed. Those who could provide work should get into touch with Mr. A. G. Whitlam, Box 2378, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Harcourt.—A severe wind storm swept Castlemaine and district on January 10, and orchardists suffered much loss through immature fruit blown from the trees. Nevertheless, a good season is expected. Orchards in the Harcourt district are carrying record crops of Apples and Pears. The Cherry season is finished, and about 2,000 cases were picked, the average price being about £1 a case. Plums reached £9 per ton.

Present indications point to a good season for Pears, and the factories are offering £12 a ton. Large quantities of Pears are sent annually to Brisbane from this district, and the estimated total number of cases of export Apples and Pears this season will be about 220,000.

Messrs. P. Pullar's case shed at Ardmona, containing several thousand boxes and general stores, was totally destroyed by fire recently. The building was partly covered by insurance.

The Bendigo Preserving Co. Ltd. closed its year with a profit of £707. This is the first profit for three years. The improved position was attributed to the favorable exchange, Ottawa Conference, and increasing demand for Australian canned fruits overseas.

Red Hill.—The 12th Annual Show of the Red Hill and District Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be held on March 22, 1933. The show will be open at 1.15 p.m., by Col. E. F. Harrison, M.H.R. There will be sections for fruit, vegetables, horses, log chops and sawing. Youlden had a record crop of Peaches, mostly Pullar's

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Wantirna-Scoresby.—Apple-picking began in the Wantirna-Scoresby district in mid-January. Generally speaking, the fruit has set well, and heavy yields are expected. Codlin moth, which was fairly prevalent, was kept in check with regular spraying at intervals of about three weeks. On one orchard Gravensteins have been extra heavy, and it is expected that an average of from 10 to 12 cases per tree will be obtained.

The Wantirna cool stores, which were closed last year

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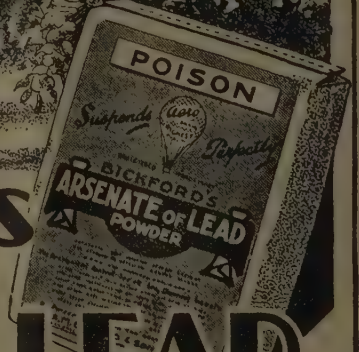

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owing to the shortage of fruit caused by thrips, have re-opened. Providing that the overseas market is favorable, some growers may extend their export trade.

The picking of the Pear crop, which has been fairly heavy, is in progress. Black spot has slightly affected some Williams Pears.

Lemon crops have been troubled with a fungus disease in the tree, as a result of which one grower states he has lost 2,000 cases.

The late varieties of Peaches yielded well after the failure of the early Peach crop. Fairly heavy crops of Plums were harvested.

A MERRIGUM ORCHARD.

Among the many fine orchards at Merrigum is "Tortworth," the property of Mr. S. Youlden. This orchard is 38 acres in extent and bears ample evidence of careful cultivation. Two other orchards in the district are also worked by Mr. Youlden, one of them 42 acres in extent, while the other is about 30 acres. At "Tortworth," Mr. Youlden had a record crop of Peaches, mostly Pullar's Cling, White Cling and Orange Cling. Other canning varieties of Peaches and Plums were also heavy. Apricots and Pears were lighter than usual, but an acre of Waltham Cross Grapes looked particularly healthy and gives every indication of producing 300 cases.

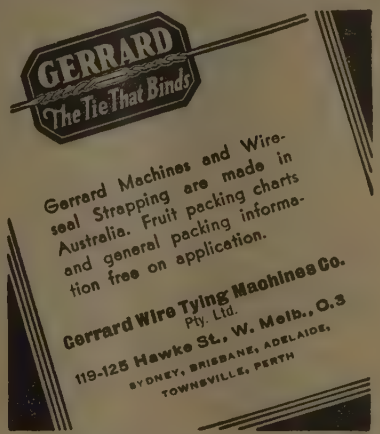
This orchardist leaves nothing to chance, and is a firm believer in the maxim: "He who sprays well will reap well." No unhealthy trees are to be seen here, and non-paying varieties have been eliminated. The soil is well worked and manured, and the orchard, when visited by a "Fruit World" representative, looked in the best possible condition, and reflected credit upon those responsible for its maintenance.

Most of the orchard implements used are made by D. Harvey, Box Hill, and Mr. Youlden praises them highly.

The large fruit grader in use is a Lightning Grader.

The method of grading here is to take the grader, which is mounted on wheels, through the orchard and grade alongside the trees. This method has proved a great time-saver and is certainly a good idea where the space between the rows of trees allows room for the passage of the grader, as in this instance.

About 2,000 cases of Pullar's Cling (2¾ in.) are picked, and these, together with other canning varieties of Peaches, Apricots, and Plums, are sent to the Kyabram Cannery. His fresh fruits go to Sydney market, where he has established a fine business connection. With other growers in the district, Mr. Youlden has taken over two chambers at the local butter factory, where fruit is pre-cooled prior to being sent to Sydney. About ten of the local growers participate in the scheme.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Gerrard Machines and Wire-seal Strapping are made in Australia. Fruit packing charts and general packing information free on application.
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The "GUIDER" Fruit Grader

RELIABLE—FAST—EFFICIENT.

An eight-bin, adjustable grader built - to give long trouble-free service. -

£30 net at factory, Shepparton. **£30**

Sole distributors for Australia (except Tasmania)

E. J. VIBERT PTY. LTD.

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Fruit Trees & Fruit Tree Stocks

Splendid Stock of Healthy Plants Available.

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Citrus, etc., packed and despatched to all parts of the World.

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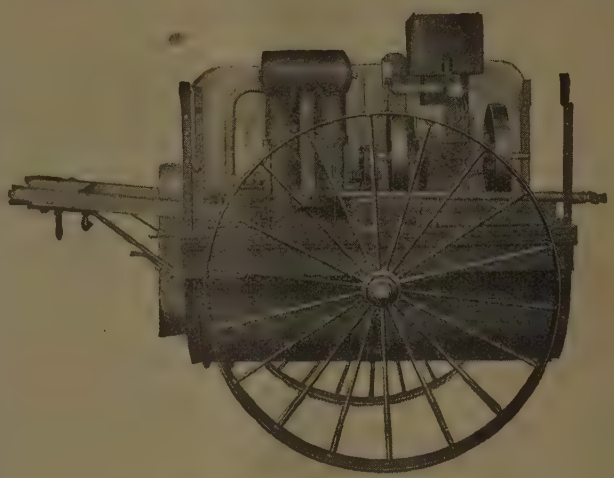
"The Fruit World," Box 1944 G.P.O., Melbourne.

Use a "BUZACOTT" 469 SPRAYING OUTFIT



REMEMBER — *PRESSURE is one of the Secrets of GOOD SPRAYING*

The "BUZACOTT" 469 is mechanically simple and efficient.
Supplies 2 lines of hose at 300 lbs. pressure.
It is equipped with Automatic Agitator, and the pump runs in oil.
The 80-gallon Vat is made from specially treated timber.
The Engine and Pump are totally enclosed.

Consider These Reductions in Prices—

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 466 N.	97	10	0
,, 467 N.	107	10	0
,, 469 N.	127	10	0
,, 470 N.	117	10	0

The Small Spraying Outfits Illustrated Below are representative of the Wide Range of

"Buzacott" Power and Hand Spraying Outfits

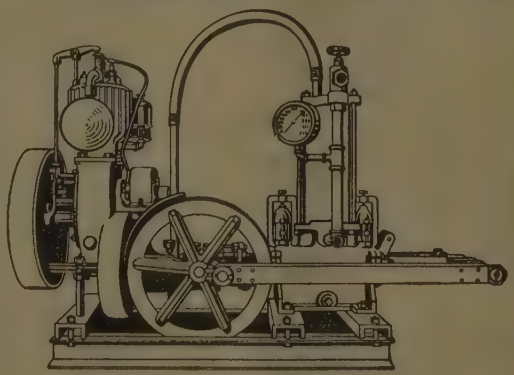


FIG. 322, DIRECT COUPLED POWER SPRAYER.

A very convenient and powerful outfit to be loaded easily and quickly on a farm waggon or transport. Fitted with the famous Buzacott pumper engine which can be removed for any pumping job. Pressure up to 240 lbs.

PRICE, £54

Prices F.O.R., F.O.B. Capital Cities. No Sales Tax.

Send for illustrated and descriptive literature. You'll find it contains a wealth of information.

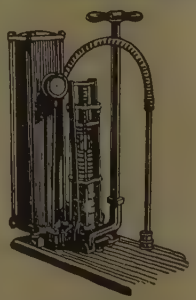


FIG. 513.
BUZACOTT HAND SPRAYER.

The most powerful Hand Pump made. A Compensating Spring relieves the operator of one-third of the load, making extremely high pressure possible with two lines of Hose. Porcelain-lined Cylinders. Brass Ball Valves with reversible seats. Exceptionally large Air Chamber, Patent Packing—no Stuffing Box.

PRICE, £17/15/-

FIG. 502, BUZACOTT BARREL SPRAYER.

All working parts above the Barrel. High pressure with ordinary effort. A powerful Hand Pump for use with one or two lines of Hose. Fitted with the Rosebery Patent Combination Suction and Discharge Ball Valves with Reversible Seats. Large Air Chamber and Automatic twin paddle Agitator.

PRICE, £8/10/-

BUZACOTT & CO. LTD.

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BRISBANE

Principal Victorian Distributors:— CAMERON, SUTHERLAND & SEWARD Pty. Ltd.

RIVERSIDE AVENUE, SOUTH MELBOURNE

West Australia: SKIPPER BAILEY PASTORAL DEPT., PERTH

South Australia: GARDENERS' SUPPLY STORES, ADELAIDE

POST THIS ADVERT.
MR.....
ADDRESS.....

DRIED FRUITS ACT.

Just prior to the Victorian Legislative Assembly closing down for the Christmas vacation, the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Allan) introduced a measure to amend the Dried Fruits Act. He explained that the bill was deemed advisable consequent upon the decision of the Privy Council in the case of James v. Cowan, which limited States' powers to control the marketing of commodities. The amending bill repealed all references to interstate trade, thus making the main Act purely Victorian in character. With these amendments the Victorian Act could not be interfered with in the future. This measure removed any possibility of restraining interstate or export trade.

The Bill was passed.

DRIED FRUITS.

Picking Later Than Usual.

Owing to the cool weather conditions, the harvesting of dried fruits throughout the Woorinen and Nyah districts will be later than usual, and it is expected to start about the end of February. The crops are very clean and free from disease, and generally should yield about two tons to the acre and in some cases three tons. Any likely developments of downy mildew and oidium have been kept in check by improved cultural methods and consistent application of swabbing and spraying. Reduced watering has also been found satisfactory.

Cluster Raisins at Irymple.—In order to cope with the increased demand for cluster Raisins, there will be between 300 and 400 tons produced this season at the Aurora Packing Co., Irymple. Growers are to receive payment at the rate of £25 per ton.

DRIED FRUITS PUBLICITY.

At a meeting of the Dried Fruits Joint Publicity Committee held in Adelaide on January 18, a report of the operations of the Committee since May 1, 1932, was submitted by Mr. J. M. Balfour, Director of the Joint Publicity Campaign. The report stated that in addition to the display advertisements in the leading Australian dailies, special advertisements had been inserted on particular occasions. Resulting on the advertisements featuring the new cookery book, approximately 58,000 coupons for free copies had been received. Of the 200,000 copies of the Sunshine Cookery Book printed in March last, 169,000 had been distributed to December 31, 1932. The report also stated that the trade had shown a willingness to co-operate.

RED MITE IN CITRUS.

Rust mite has caused considerable damage to citrus in the coastal areas of N.S.W. This pest was noticed and first recorded 40 years ago, but it is only during the past two years that has attracted particular attention to itself. This is probably due to the fact that its activities have increased on account of its being mistaken for blemishes caused by some other agency. The pest can be readily controlled by the use of lime sulphur.

BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE.

Fiery Colonel: "Allow me to tell you that you're a puppy, sir!"

Last of an Ancient House: "Don't you dare to say that! Are you aware that I come of a long line of——"

"Silence! When I want your pedigree I'll drop in at the Kennel Club and get it!"

"The Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades' Journal"

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The recognised organ of the Wholesale and Retail distributing sides of the Industry in the United Kingdom.

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A Compendium of the Florist's Business, treating with Colour Effects, Table Decorations and the entire process of "Making-up." Fully illustrated with many full plate art designs.

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Consign Your Fruit to

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Assuring Display of Fruit to
Best Advantage.

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Made Against Bills of Lading.

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Represented in All Principal Fruitgrowing Centres Throughout the World.

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PORT of LONDON

The World's Best Fruit Market

Sales can always be depended on for best quality fruit at highest prices.

Besides its own vast population, London supplies the seaside resorts. Tourists make their headquarters in London and want the best fruit.

London has always been the centre of the Australian and New Zealand fruit trade, and although many efforts have been made to divert it to other ports, the presence of its huge local market with expert distribution agencies will ensure it remaining so.

London an International market where the World's Buyers congregate, and where the highest prices for best produce are always obtained.

All particulars as regards charges, etc., can be obtained from:

Capt. A. W. Pearse, Port of London Authority, **10 Bligh Street, Sydney**

Horticultural Research in South Australia

Valuable Enterprise by Research Committee of the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association.
Codlin Moth: Biennial Bearing.

A VALUABLE REPORT regarding the activities of the Research Committee of the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association was presented by Mr. H. N. Wicks, Chairman of that Committee, before the recent annual meeting of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council on January 5, 1933—thus:—

Codlin Moth Investigations.

A great deal of valuable work was done by the Committee in investigating the codlin moth pest.

South Australian fruit areas are scattered throughout the State, and local conditions vary very considerably both as regards soil and climate, and methods of control which might be applicable to one district, might not be suitable to others.

With the idea of obtaining some general method of attack, and also (and this is very important), to endeavor to make any measures of control as efficient as possible under each local set of conditions, a definite programme of operations was outlined and put into force in five of the Apple-producing districts. Of these districts, the Clare orchardists had admittedly the greatest infestations of this pest during the past season.

A plot of 36 trees was taken in each district, and the locality of the test trees was naturally the most affected portion of the orchard in which the test was to take place. Each tree was bandaged and each tree had a lure in the form of diluted molasses hung in the shady side of the tree. The daily temperature was recorded, together with general conditions, and the daily catch of the moths tabulated. The bandages were examined once a week, and the catch of grubs recorded.

At the conclusion of last season the results from each district were tabled. The test is being continued this year in a modified form, the same ground being covered with much less work. We are also trying out the treated bandages now on the market, in each of the orchards which have been conducting these experiments.

Upon comparing the reports from each district with regard to the emergence of moths, it was rather surprising to find that the peak periods of emergence coincided practically to the day in every district in spite of the fact that the general climatic conditions varied very much indeed.

Although the peak periods coincided in this way, the cooler districts showed a much lower total catch than the warmer districts, for instance, the Williamstown total catch for the season from the 36 pots and 36 bandages, was nearly 3,000, and the Clare district was much in excess of this, nevertheless the highest catch for the season was on the same day as at Balhannah, which recorded only 380 for the whole season, the highest catch here being 26.

During the season there were four distinct peaks in the emergence of the moths on the following dates:—November 13, December 2, December 30, and February 4, and as before stated, this was applicable to all districts within a day or so, and in every case these peaks occurred immediately after a steady rise in the day temperatures, and in no case was a large emergence reported until the temperature had gradually risen until it exceeded 76 deg. F.

Following on with these tests this season, we have experienced a very cold spring, so cold that I maintain it has affected the setting of our fruit very considerably as no insect life was to be found during flowering period (Mr. Evans, Entomologist, Waite Research Institute, was even unable to find any thrips on several of his visits), but the effect on the codlin is noticeable, no peak emergence having taken place in November at all, the catches being very small until December 3, when all districts reported a peak catch, coinciding with the second catch of last year. It will be seen that as far as we can at present judge, a careful study of weather conditions might enable us to get clean fruit with less spray, a point which is very desirable from every point of view, except perhaps that of the spray manufacturer, and the thermometer worked in conjunction with a set of lures, is, in my opinion, quite essential, as it is certain that **immediately following these peak emergence of moths, one can expect an attack of grubs on the fruit, and to have fresh spray on the trees at that critical juncture is, to my mind, half the battle.**

While I am ready to admit that my district is one of the favored ones where codlin moth are perhaps not so troublesome as some districts, and this may have a bearing on the following facts, nevertheless I feel sure the following will be of interest as regards my spray programme during the past three seasons, a programme which has given perfectly satisfactory results.

The Spraying Programme.

The calyx spray is put on in the orthodox manner, using arsenate of lead only at petal fall. The second lead is not applied until after the catch of moths has shown a rapid rise tending towards a peak, when this spray is applied using arsenate of lead alone. The third spray is delayed a day or two after the indications are for a peak emergence, and an ovicidal oil is used alone without any lead. On Jonathans and early varieties this has given me clean fruit without further sprayings. A fourth spray of oil alone is applied to the later varieties following the same indications of an emergence of moths. So much for the codlin moth.

Thrips Investigation.

The Research Sub-Committee launched the Thrips Investigation Appeal during the year, and although the work of obtaining financial assistance, owing to the depression, was not only difficult, but extremely unpleasant at times, as much to our surprise, and I might add, disgust, open opposition was experienced in numerous cases, nevertheless we have managed to get together, to date, £290, of which £101 is cash, and the balance divided over the three year period. One bright spot in this effort was the generous assistance given by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture in permitting the staff of the Agricultural Bureau to print and post a very large number of circulars for us, and the wholehearted assistance given by Departmental officers, and especially would I like to mention Mr. Quinn, not only for his assistance to this cause, but for his regular attendance to our meetings, and his advice and help so willingly given. The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. S. R. Whitford is making strenuous endeavors to obtain from the State Government a sum of £600 for this League, to be donated £200 per annum for three years, and is very sanguine about securing same for us.

CITRUS FUMIGATION *with* CALCID BRIQUETTES

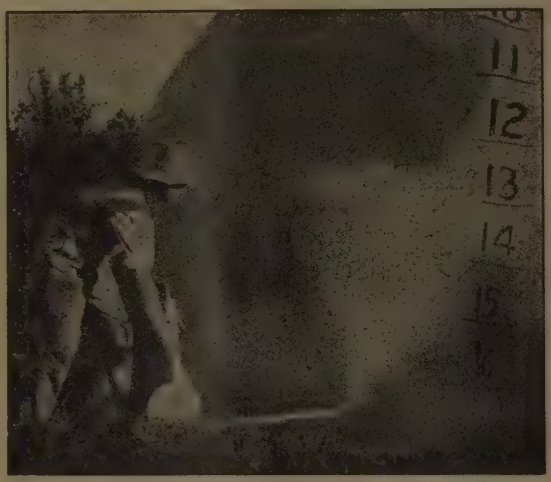

Illustration showing operator with machine at tented tree.

ensures a QUICK and UNIFORM distribution of Hydrocyanic Acid Gas throughout the whole of the tented enclosure, contacting with every insect on the tree.

You cannot afford to raise fruit and scale on the same tree —it just can't be done on any basis profitable to the grower.

The Largest Growers and the Largest Packing Sheds in Australia now fumigate exclusively with CALCID BRIQUETTES.

Ask us for Details of this Superior Fumigant.

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2 Bridge Street.	9 Empire Arcade, 268 Flinders St.	12 Page Street.	12 T. & G. Building	W. G. Waldie, 489 Murray Street.

"RED ROSE" NICOTINE SULPHATE

40 Per Cent.

GUARANTEED 40 per cent. PURE NICOTINE.

Indispensable to the Orchardist Invaluable to the Poultryman.

Full directions given on each tin.

BUY BRITISH! — and INSIST upon "RED ROSE"

GET THAT 100 PER CENT. KILL.

David T. Boyd & Co. Ltd.

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Cable Address: "DIAPHONICS," London.

Agents for Victoria: D. & W. CHANDLER LTD., 120 Johnston Street, Fitzroy, N.6, Victoria.

Agents for South Australia: Silbert, Sharp & Bishop Ltd., Rundle Street East, Adelaide.

Agents for New South Wales: Buzacott & Co. Ltd., 7-11 Market Street, Sydney.

Agents for Queensland: Buzacotts (Q'ld) Ltd., 443 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

(Enquiries invited for Territorial Sole Agents.)

In connection with the work in investigating the thrips scourge, Dr. Davidson and Mr. Evans have been very busy during the past spring, and have spent a lot of time in the field in orchards of members of the Research Committee, besides having several orchardists posting samples of blossom regularly to them at the Waite Institute, special containers having been supplied by the Institute for the purpose.

Everything was in readiness at Balhannah for an extensive dusting test, had the conditions been right, but the thrips were conspicuous by their absence just at the critical time in Apple blossoming.

Effect of Oil on Blossoming.

An interesting matter occurred with regard to the oil sprays which were applied at the suggestion of Dr. Davidson to endeavor to obtain an earlier flowering of certain varieties. The oiled Rome Beauties bloomed a good week ahead of the unoiled test trees in every block, but strange to say the opposite effect took place on the Jonathans, the oiled trees being delayed more than a week later than the check unoiled trees. This, so far, is inexplicable unless the date of spraying had something to do with it.

Manurial Tests.

Experiments in the matter of the application of nitrogenous manures to stimulate consistent bearing and eliminate the off-year as much as possible, have been carried out thoroughly.

Now, to give some figures with regard to the manurial tests:—

Nine trees are in each test, three of which are not manured, three have two applications of sulphate of ammonia, three pounds at an application. First application in May and second in September, and the three remaining trees have six pounds of ammonia applied in September.

The varieties under test are Cleopatras in the Clare district, Cleopatras and mixed varieties in the Cherry Gardens district, and Jonathan in the Balhannah district. In the following figures I have averaged the yield from each three trees, according to their class.

Taking the Clare Cleopatras first—

Average yield from unmanured trees, 139 lbs.

Average yield from trees with two applications of sulphate of ammonia, 179 lbs.

Average yield from trees with one application of sulphate of ammonia, 202 lbs.

Cherry Gardens test, mixed lines—

Unmanured	180 lbs.
Double application	222 lbs.
One application	282 lbs.

Balhannah test, Jonathans—

Unmanured	125 lbs.
Double application	135 lbs.
One application	169 lbs.

It will be seen by these figures that the average of the trees which had the six pounds of ammonia at one application is in every case much higher than either the unmanured trees or those receiving the same amount of ammonia in two doses. Of course, the figures are as yet possibly of little value, being the result of one year only, and it will only be after the test has been completed three years hence, that the real conclusions will be available. In this test the prunings are being weighed as well as the yield of fruit and some interesting figures should eventually be available.

The Research Sub-Committee of the S.A.F.M.A. meets about an hour before our general S.A.F.M.A. monthly meeting when reports and discussions are dealt with. We met twelve times during the past year and considered that we have had a very successful year.

Fruit Growers *and* Shippers!

DO NOT BE PUT OFF or MISLED

Insist on direct freight for a fair share of your exports

What are you doing

about ensuring a better and wider distribution of your overseas exports next season?—In 1932

MANCHESTER

One of the Best Markets and Biggest Centres of Population

Received only 33,296 Cases of Fruit by Direct Shipment from Australia (including Tasmania), yet during the greater part of the Season London Markets were glutted.

DO NOT BE PUT OFF OR MISLED,

insist on Direct Freight for a Fair Share of your Exports,

to ☛ **The Great Inland Port**

"In the Heart of Industrial England"

Cables and Telegrams: "Portoman," Sydney

Make early application for direct freight and if any difficulty is experienced, kindly communicate with—

Capt. W. J. Wade

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Citrus Growers!!

Spray NOW with a 50-50 Mixture of

Sincos and Gargoyle White Oils

and thus ensure a CLEAN Crop of Fruit without injuring the foliage.

SINCOS is also extremely efficient in eradicating Brown Rot.

Prices on application to—

Bordeaux Chemical Co.
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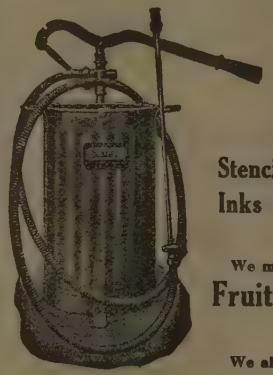

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The Most Extensive Manufacturers in the British Empire of

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Stencils, Marking Devices, Inks & Acme Stamp Pads

We make a Big Range of Special
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We also Manufacture and Supply
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for All Purposes

Let us know your requirements, and we will quote you. Ask for Spraying Equipment Price List

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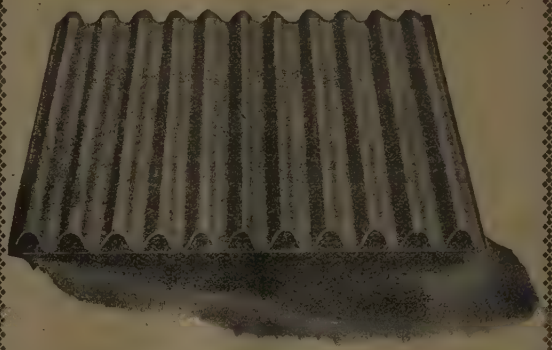

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Apple Case Linings

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BRUISED FRUIT

Years of study in the packing of Fruit and Fruit Products aided by modern and accurate mechanical equipment produces corrugations of uniform strength and resilience, ensuring a safe and clean pack at a low cost.

The first glance at your Product by a purchaser when so packed ensures a better price.

Full Particulars on Application to:—

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There is

One Orchard Practice

about which there can be

No Argument ! !

It is—

The Supply of HUMUS

The cheapest and best method
to ensure this supply is to sow

GREEN MANURE CROPS

(PEAS, BEANS, OATS, BARLEY, &c., &c.)

— IN —

FEBRUARY - MARCH

TOGETHER WITH

Super and Ammonia

Observe Carefully these Recommendations—

FOR LEGUMES (PEAS, BEANS, &c.)

		per acre.
In light poorish soils ..	2:1 super and ammonia .	2 cwts.
In medium soils	3:1 super and ammonia .	2 cwts.
In good soils	6:1 super and ammonia .	1½ cwts.
In rich soils	super only	1½ cwts.

FOR NON-LEGUMES (OATS, BARLEY, &c.)

Apply more nitrogen in each case, thus:—

1:1, 2:1, 3:1 or 6:1 super and ammonia, depending upon the nature of the soil as above.

SOW EARLY. ADOPT ABOVE RECOMMENDATIONS AND TURN UNDER AT THE FLOWERING STAGE

A Rich Heavy Crop of Succulent Green Manure That is the Ideal

Supplies of any of the above specified Fertiliser Mixtures may be had through your Local Manure Agent.

For Further Particulars Apply to—

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360 Collins Street, Melbourne

PEARS AND PLUMS EXPORTED.

THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT of fresh fruits overseas from Victoria was despatched by R.M.S. "Moldavia" on January 31 for London. The fruit consisted of Pears and Plums from the Goulburn Valley, pre-cooled at the Shepparton Cool Stores. There were 1,500 cases of Pears, and 1,000 half-cases of Plums. The Plum varieties included Grand Duke, Diamond, Satsuma, Ballina, etc.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Berri Packing Shed's Progress.

In the annual report to members of the Berri Co-operative Packing Shed, the Chairman stated that the records established in 1931 had been easily eclipsed during the year under review. The staff had done excellent work and plans were in hand and new premises are to be constructed. During the year 3,301 tons of dried fruits were packed, 3,167 tons for the pool and 134 tons (4 per cent.) for agents. They had reduced costs and against the upset charge of £5/5/- for packing an allowance of £1/15/- per ton was being made on all lines. Considering the extra service in the provision of clean sweats free of charge the Society could probably claim that the reduced charge of £3/10/- per ton was the lowest in the industry.

With citrus fruits the pack increased from 13,823 cases in 1931 to 21,000 cases on a shorter crop in 1932. On that account mainly, an allowance of 2d. per case was announced. Insurance business had increased. There was a net surplus of £147, compared with £96 in 1931. The turnover in merchandise was £43,000. The net surplus was £2,438, and the Committee recommended rebates of 6 per cent. and 4 per cent. on purchases made during the year.

Regarding share capital, it is recommended that 10 per cent. per annum be paid on paid-up capital. That involved a payment of £1,136, and with rebates added the total available for distribution was £8,946. Although the board had not yet considered 1933 delivery payments, in all probability these would be on a liberal basis.

PRESERVING PASSION FRUIT.

Successful experiments in preserving Passion Fruit have been carried out by Mr. L. S. Little, of Maroota, via Windsor, N.S.W. Mr. Little writes:—"I have been successful in preserving Passion Fruit, i.e., the whole fruit, for a period of over four months, at the end of which period the only deterioration was a slight crinkling in the skin. I was successful in a small consignment to Geo. Monro Ltd., of Covent Garden Markets, London, as well be seen by a quotation from their advice to me:—'The Passion Fruit arrived in perfect condition and looked as if they had just been packed'."

QUEENSLAND REGULATIONS.

Grapefruit and Oranges.

The Queensland Department of Agriculture intends to strictly enforce the regulations which were gazetted in June last, and the attention of exporters of Grapefruit and Oranges is directed to this matter. The regulations provide that Grapefruit and Oranges shall be packed and offered for sale only in one or other of the following cases: (1) Measuring 18 inches long by 14½ inches deep by 8 2-3 inches wide; (2) 18 inches long by 10½ inches deep by 11½ inches wide. In each case the figures given are the internal measurements.

"Black Leaf 40"

Death to Aphis (Plant Lice) and Other Insects

Aphis and other insects are common enemies of the orchardist and gardener. Protect your trees, vines and plants with "Black Leaf 40."

"Black Leaf 40" has the endorsement of Agricultural Colleges, Experiment stations and orchardists. It is the World's leading aphis specific. It also kills the young larvae of many chewing insects when sprayed upon them so as to wet their bodies.

In the Orchard and Garden

"Black Leaf 40" is recommended for killing wooly aphis, apple aphis, peach aphis, aphis on roses, other flowers and vegetables, mussel scale (young), Harlequin fruit bug, holy or cross bug, oleander scale (young), San Jose scale (young), red scale (young), red mites (Summer), rutherglen bug, pear and cherry slug, thrip, fine scale (young), pea mite.

In the Poultry Yard

Paint the roosts lightly with "Black Leaf 40" just before the birds go to roost. Body-lice will be destroyed while the flock roosts. To help prevent mites from attacking fowls, tie or tack a piece of heavy cloth around ends of roosts and roost supports and saturate with "Black Leaf 40;" spray inside of house with "Black Leaf 40," three tablespoonsful to a gallon of water to which soap has been added.

Kills By Contact and By Fumes

"Black Leaf 40" has a dual action. It kills plant insects both by fumes and by contact. This double-killing action makes "Black Leaf 40" unusually effective in insect control.

Paint Roosts . . . Kill Poultry Lice

Poultrymen find that if they paint the roosts lightly with "Black Leaf 40" the lice on the birds are killed. The heat from the birds' bodies releases fumes which destroy lice, as the flock roosts on perches.

Genuine "Black Leaf 40"

"Black Leaf 40" is registered by us in Australia and New Zealand as a Trade-Mark and Brand. Users are familiar with the red labelled packages and the black leaf design prominently displayed thereon. Beware of imitations. Insist upon genuine "Black Leaf 40," made only by Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation.

Distributed in Australia by Neptune Oil Company, Melbourne, and by Producers' Cooperative Distributing Society, Sidney

MANUFACTURED BY
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.
(Incorporated)
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, U.S.A.

Poultry Notes.

COMMERCIAL EGG FARMING.

"J.H." (Oakleigh) writes:—

Ques.—I am thinking of going in for poultry for egg production, and would like to know whether you would recommend fowls or ducks as the best commercial proposition.

Ans.—There are breeders to-day making a success with both, but I would consider that at the present time a good strain of fowls would prove a surer proposition. With egg production, a payable market throughout the year is the main consideration, and to assure this heavy export of eggs is essential during the peak period. While a keen demand exists overseas for Australian hen eggs, the demand for duck eggs in large quantities is not so assured, nor is the keeping quality of duck eggs considered to be equal to that of hen eggs. Test shipments have been made, but as yet exporters have not been keen to purchase duck eggs for supplying the overseas trade. There is, of course, room for a limited number of duck breeders to supply a local demand, but it would be risky to exploit this too far.

PEN FOR PULLETS.

"Beginner" (Shepparton), writes:

I have built a pen 20 ft. x 12 ft. in which I want to house 70 White Leghorn pullets. Would it be big enough for that purpose?

Ans.—If the pullets are to be kept on the intensive system—that is, confined to the pen—then four square feet should be allowed per bird and your pen would accommodate 60. If the birds are to be kept semi-intensively and have access to a good run attached to the pen, then 70 could safely be accommodated.

HERE'S A TRICKY ONE.

A fly and a flea in a flue,
Were discovered. Now what should they do?
"Let us fly," said the flea,
"Let us flee," said the fly,
So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

Apples
and
Pears
for
Hamburg - Germany

Consign to

WILHELM KÖPKE

Fruit Broker and Auctioneer

Cables: BANANERO

114 EGGS A WEEK FROM 21 HENS.

The remarkable value of Karswood Poultry Spice in increasing the egg production of fowls is exemplified in the letter we publish below from Mr. Trewin—a Malvern poultrykeeper.

Dear Sir:

"May I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the invaluable properties contained in Karswood Spice. When first I took up poultry (purely for the eggs, and did not keep any cock birds), I received on an average 28 eggs from 13 hens per week, until I purchased a 1-lb. packet of the Poultry Spice. To-day I am getting 114 eggs from 21 hens per week, which I consider very good, as the 12 birds are quite young." (Sgn.) Roy H. Trewin.

This letter is only one of very many we have received in praise of Karswood Spice. Try Karswood on your own fowls. Feed it in the mash every evening, and after a fortnight you will be delighted with the improvement in the birds and in the number of eggs they lay. Karswood contains ground insects and acts as a natural tonic and stimulant. It does not force. A half pound packet is sufficient for 16 birds for 20 days.

KARSWOOD
POULTRY SPICE
Increases egg-production without forcing.

GERRARD
The Tie That Binds

Less than 1d. per case is the cost of double strapping your fruit cases with Gerrard machines and wire-seal strapping.

Ask for particulars and free fruit packing charts.

Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co. Pty. Ltd.
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SYDNEY BRISBANE ADELAIDE TOWNSVILLE PERTH

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Trade

Market Notes and News — Prices, etc.

REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS, FRUIT MERCHANTS, AGENTS, EXPORTERS.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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Bryant, J. W.
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Clutten, E. J.
Fruiterers' Supply Company.
Griffiths Fruit Supply Ltd
Greentree, H. J.
Hop Lee & Co. Ltd.
Kennett, F. C.
Lockart, H. C.
Morriss, J. W.
Moss, J., & Sons
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Turnbull, W. E.
Waddell, A. W.
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Cave, F., & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market
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Lister, G., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Lucas, D. S., 132 Franklin Street, Melbourne.
Millis, A., & Sons, Wholesale Fruit Market.
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Mumford, J. G., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Pang & Co. Ltd., 11 Louey, Wholesale Fruit Market
Patrikeos, P. A., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Pitt, A. E.
Producers' Dist. Society, Wholesale Fruit Market
Ross, J. W., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Sang Goon & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Silbert, Sharp & Davies, Wholesale Fruit Market
Stott & Sons, T., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Tim Young & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market
Tong, W. S., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Vear, F. W., Pty. Ltd.
Wade, H. M., & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market
Wilson, H., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wing, R. A., & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market
Wing, Young & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Woolf, G., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Assn., J. D. Fraser, Temple Court, 428 Collins Street, Melbourne.
Young, J. H., & Co. Pty., Wholesale Fruit Market.

Brisbane: **QUEENSLAND.**

Barr, A. S., Fruit Exchange.
Bennett, F. J., & Co., cr. Elizabeth and Collins Sts., Hobart.
Cooksley & Co., Fruit Exchange.
Geeves, H. V., Fruit Exchange.
Robsons Ltd., Fruit Exchange.
Winters, E.

Hobart: **TASMANIA.**

Eric Burgess Pty. Ltd., 88 Collins Street, Hobart.
E. R. Cottier Pty. Ltd., Temple Place, Macquarie Street
Jones, H., Co. Ltd., Fruit Exporters.
Peacock, W. D., & Co., Fruit Exporters, and at London.

Launceston:

Bender & Co. Pty. Ltd., 100 Elizabeth Street.

Dunedin: **NEW ZEALAND.**

Co-operative Fruitgrowers of Otago Ltd

London: **GREAT BRITAIN.**

Margetson & Co. Ltd., Covent Garden, London
Monro, Geo., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Pask, Cornish & Smart, London
Port of London (Capt. A. W. Pearse, 10 Bligh St., Sydney)
Poupart, T. J., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Ridley, Houlding & Co., Covent Garden.
White & Son Ltd., London Fruit Exchange, Spitalfields, E.1.

Manchester:

The Port of Manchester Rep., W. J. Wade, [illegible] Street, Sydney.

Bremen: **GERMANY.**

Fruchthandel, Gesellschaft.

Hamburg:

Astheimer, P. H., & Son, Fruchthof
Gustav Bey, Hamburg.
Int. Fruit Import Gesellschaft.
Lutten, J. H., & Sohn, Hamburg
Stier, Aug., Fruchthof.
Timm & Gerstenkorn.
Wilhelm Kopke

SYDNEY MARKET.

Report for January.

DEMAND for all varieties of fruit during the month just passed was particularly dull. Values for most lines were low, and the volume of business done was, in the opinion of the longest experienced men in the trade, the lowest on record.

There were many reasons for this.

During the festive and holiday season the proportion of incomes that is usually spent in the purchase of fruit is very often diverted to other channels.

Owing to the general conditions prevailing this year, the falling off in demand for fruit was greater than usual.

Also at this period of the year quite a considerable proportion of the consuming public have trees of their own bearing fruit and with the general bountiful crops, this

F. CHILTON

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CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY

factor must have had a definite effect on the sales by retailers.

During the past 10 days the weather has been very wet and unsettled, practically throughout the State, conditions that are always reflected in the enquiry for fruit.

The embargo by New Zealand prohibiting the import of all Australian fresh fruits is still in force, and this also undoubtedly helped to depress the market.

Apples.—Supplies from all local districts increased as the month advanced, while early varieties from Queensland were also on the market. Gravensteins, if colored, sold well, while large sizes in Granny Smiths realised fair prices as cookers, selling up to 12/- in the early part of the month, but easing a little as supplies increased.

With the general heavy crop, indications are that values this season for Apples will be on the low side, and growers should seriously consider the question of exporting portion of their crop.

Apricots.—Supplies were available both from the M.I.A. and from Victoria. M.I.A. fruit sold well at prices ranging from 4/- to 6/- per box, with a few specials higher. Unfortunately, Victorian fruit was largely affected with brown rot, and a fair proportion of consignments did not realise payable values.

Bananas were in moderate supply throughout the month, and sold at good values. A small shipment of Fiji Bananas arrived on 31/12/32, and opening up in good condition, sold at prices ranging from 25/- to 30/-. A further shipment arrived on 27/1/33, and while the general condition was not so good, sound fruit realised about the same prices.

Mainly owing to the short supplies of local and Queensland Bananas, Fiji shipments have so far had little effect on values of the local fruit.

Cherries.—Supplies were available in the early part of the month, and sold freely at what can be considered fair values in view of the general conditions. The quality this year was excellent, and undoubtedly helped to hold up values.

Some cold-stored fruit is still available, but demand has practically ceased.

Grapefruit.—Supplies of Victorian and American fruit were on the market. Local and Victorian fruit sold at 10/- to 16/- per bushel, according to size, and American at 45/- to 52/6 for the 1⅗ bushel case.

Lemons continued in light supply, and any colored fruit of good quality was eagerly bought at prices ranging up to 25/-. Green Lemons also sold well at from 10/- to 18/- per case, according to size and condition. Italian Lemons are still available at up to 30/- per bushel case.

Oranges.—Valencias were in lighter supply in the early part of the month, and prices for best counts of special fruit moved up to 10/-. This resulted in heavier consignments, with a consequent fall in values. Buyers were operating for interstate markets, and held up values of good counts to 8/-, but the absence of enquiry from N.Z. owing to the embargo, probably affected prices to the extent of at least 2/- per case, and possibly more.

Nectarines were in heavier supply, and values for choice fruit fell to 5/- per half-bushel box, with a few specials higher. Victorian consignments were also on the market, and, arriving in mixed condition, sold at from 3/- to 10/- per bushel case.

Plums were in ample supply. Large fruit sold at good values, but the proportion of small fruit predominated and could only be cleared at low values.

Peaches.—Supplies of local fruit were not large, but arrivals of Victorian consignments were heavier. As with other stone fruits, Peaches from Victoria opened up badly

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Cut from Imported Softwoods by Australian Workmen

Fruit Cases
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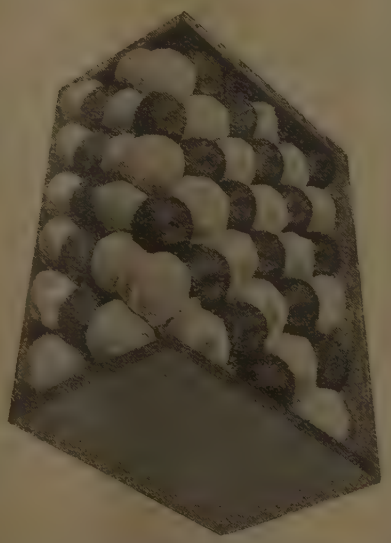

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F. Chilton, Established 1894.
Fruit Commission Agent,
Licensed Under Farm Produce Agents' Act.
Highest Market Prices, Prompt Returns, Reliable Advice.
Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables—"Chiltons."
City Fruit Markets, Sydney.

FRUITGROWERS!
For Satisfactory Results, Send Your Fruit to
F. H. G. Rogers
Fruit Selling Expert,
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Shipping No. 83. Established 1900.

BANANA GROWERS—For Top Market Prices, Consign Your Fruit to
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Fruitgrowers and General Distributors
47 City Markets, Hay Street, Sydney
Consignments to Our Care Expertly Attended to.
References.—Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, Sydney; Batlow, N.S.W.
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Ward & Felton, **Licensed Farm Produce Agents,**
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Expert Salesmanship, Dependable Advice, Prompt Returns, and a Cheque that is not a "Boomerang."
One Consignment—Long Attachment.
Phones MA 2810 and UJ 3827 (after 7 p.m.).

J. Stubbs, **Fruit Merchant and Citrus Specialist,**
Municipal Markets, Sydney.
We dispose of large consignments of Growers' Products. If you are not already consigning to me, I solicit a share of your patronage.
Quick Results and Prompt Payments are Our Business Methods. Telephone MA 1758.

FRUIT CASES —
Griffiths Fruit Supply Ltd.
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Canadian Cases Made up and in Shooks.
Gin Bushels, 1/- each.
All Other Kinds Fruit Cases in Stock.
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N.S.W. FRUIT EXCHANGE, BATHURST STREET SYDNEY, and CITY MUNICIPAL MARKETS.
Manager: BRUCE R. SMITH.
Reliable Service, Prompt Advice and Returns.
Highest Ruling Rates.
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Telephone MA 3846. **Established 1900.**
W. Musgrove & Son, **Licensed Farm Produce Agents,**
8 City Fruit Markets, Sydney.
Reference—Bank New South Wales, Haymarket.
Our Motto—Quick Sales and Prompt Settlements.
You will be Satisfied by Giving us a Trial.
Forwarding Numbers:
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Queensland, Northern Rivers, **No. 18.**

Fruiterers' Supply Co., Licensed Farm Produce
City Municipal Fruit Markets, Sydney.
Reference—E.S.&A. Bank Ltd., Haymarket
Fruit and Vegetable Commission Agents,
Also Contractors to Suburban and Country Chain Stores.
We Solicit portion of your Consignments.
Prompt Returns Immediately on Completion of Sales.
Well established business in an advantageous position in the Market.

and average prices were very low and would be unpayable to growers. Values for local Peaches were also low in the early part of the month, but improved later for choice fruit of good sizes.

Passion Fruit was in heavy supply, and values were low throughout the month.

Pineapples.—Arrivals were light in the early part of the month, and prices held up, with heavier consignments values eased.

Rock Melons.—Supplies were normal for the first half of the month, and prices for the best varieties were good. Demand fell off towards the end of the month, due in a large measure to the weather conditions, and values eased.

Sydney, 28/1/33. P. S. Macdermott.

New South Wales.

Sydney (30/1/33).—The Market Representative of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W. reports as follows:—Apples, eating (N.S.W.), Duke of Clarence, 5/- to 8/-; Gravenstein, 6/- to 12/-; Jon., 6/- to 10/-; McIntosh Red, 7/- to 12/-; (Q'land), Gravenstein, 6/- to 12/-; McIntosh Red, 7/- to 12/-; cooking (N.S.W.), G. Smith, 6/- to 9/-; Jon., 3/- to 5/-; N.Y. Pippin, 3/- to 8/-. Pears (N.S.W.), China, 3/- to 4/-; Williams, 5/- to 8/-, special to 9/-; (Vic.), Williams, 5/- to 8/-; Apricots, 4/- to 5/-, special to 6/-; Bananas (Q'ld.), nine and eight inch, 20/- to 22/-, few 23/-; (N.S.W.), seven-inch, 17/- to 19/-; six-inch, 14/- to 16/-. Citrus Fruits: Lemons, green to partly colored, 8/- to 14/-; N.S.W., colored, 14/- to 17/-, few 18/-; Vic., colored, to 20/-; S.A., partly colored, to 15/-; Valencias, 2/- to 7/-, few 8/-; Grapes, N.S.W., Black Muscats, 9/- to 12/-, inferior 7/-; Hamburg, 8/- to 10/-, inferior 5/-; Sweetwater, 4/- to 5/-; Nectarines (N.S.W.), 5/- to 7/- half case; (Vic.), 2/- to 3/-, special 7/-. Some choice fruit from the M.I.A. improved in price during the week. Plums, small and medium, 2/- to 3/6 half case; large, 4/- to 5/-, special 7/-; Vic., dark, 4/- to 6/-; Presidents, to 8/-; light, 3/- to 5/-; Peaches, N.S.W., 2/6 to 5/-; (Vic.), Orange Cling, 2/- to 5/-; Elberta, 5/- to 6/-, special to 7/-; Pineapples, 8/- to 11/-; Q'ld., 9/- to 13/-; Ripley, 5/- to 9/-; Passion Fruit, 2/- to 4/-, special to 6/-; Papaws, 10/- to 15/- tropical case.

CHERRIES FOR JAVA.

A consignment of Cherries was sent from Young, N.S.W., to Java in time for the Christmas market. The fruit was packed in one-pound punnets in ventilated crates. It was expected that good prices would be realised, as the demand was from the wealthy Dutch residents.

Large consignments from Young were also despatched to New Zealand. Opinion has been expressed that Australian Cherries, packed in a similar way to those sent to Java, would carry to England and bring high prices.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

New Fruit Case Regulations.

Amended regulations have been gazetted under the Fruit Cases Act. These provide for:—

(a) A Lemon case (one bushel), 25 in. long, by 13 in. wide by 10 in. deep, with a central division and a capacity of 3,250 cubic inches.

(b) Lemon case (one-half bushel), 25 in. long by 13 in. wide by 5 in. deep, with a central division and a capacity of 1,625 cubic inches.

(c) Orange crate (two bushels), 24⅞ in. long by 13⅛ in. wide by 13⅛ in. deep, capacity 4,510 11-16 cubic inches.

(d) Cherry case, 26 in. long by 5 in. wide by 6 in. deep, with central division and a capacity of 780 cubic inches.

(e) Black Currant case, 18 in. long by 7 1-16 in. wide by 4¼ in. deep, capacity 540 9-32 cubic inches.

LOANS:— From £10 up to £200
EASIER MONTHLY REPAYMENTS; LOWER INTEREST. TO ORCHARDISTS, BERRY GROWERS, MARKET GARDENERS, ETC.; TRANSACT YOUR BUSINESS WITH US IN THE UTMOST PRIVACY.
Minimum Charges — No Commission
Send Particulars or Call—No Obligation
THE MANAGER . .
SPECIALTY INVESTMENTS
89 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1.
The Accredited Finance House to those in the Industry.

USING SURPLUS APPLES.

According to Mr. C. G. Savage, Director of Fruit Culture in N.S.W., pure Orange juice is the favorite drink in U.S.A. Mr. Savage recently returned from a trip to Canada, where he made enquiries into the use of Apples for cider, with a view to the larger production of cider in Australia. Mr. Savage considers there are great possibilities of converting small and surplus Apples into cider and other fruit drinks.

EXPORT OF PINEAPPLES.

The Assistant Minister (Mr. Francis), in an announcement from Canberra, stated that at the meeting of the Fruit Industry Concession Committee in Melbourne in early January, it was decided to allot £20,000 to assist the export marketing of Pineapples during 1933.

Manufacturers would pay growers four shillings a case at Queensland sidings, and the £20,000 would be used to cover the manufacturers against loss in processing and exporting the Pines.

You can't stretch your word without breaking it.

MACDERMOTT AND SHEEDY
Licensed Farm Produce Agents
City Municipal Markets, SYDNEY. - Postal Address: P.O. Box 75, Haymarket.
Efficient and Prompt Service, Reliable Advice
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PHONE: MA. 1363
Telegraphic Address—"Citrus" Sydney.

FRUITGROWERS' FEDERATION.

New South Wales Men Discuss New Zealand Fruit Embargo.

At a well-attended meeting of the Board of the Fruitgrowers' Federation, held last month, Mr. J. Heane presiding, considerable time was given to a discussion on the New Zealand embargo on Australian fruits. During this period, Dr. R. J. Noble, Departmental Biologist, was in attendance, and addressed the Board in regard to many aspects of plant diseases.

The following resolutions were adopted:—"That the State Government be asked to request the Federal Government to confer with the New Zealand Government with a view to a satisfactory adjustment of trade in respect of the various items affected by the embargoes of both countries, and that the embargo recently proclaimed by New Zealand be lifted pending such conference.

"That it is highly desirable in the interests of the industry generally that more efficient inspection be carried out, and the Board favors a system of inspection at the point of packing, and that the views of the Board in regard to this matter be conveyed by letter to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce."

The Board discussed at some length the effect of the system of registration of agents under the Farm Produce Agents' Act, which it was stated results in an undue delay in effecting registrations due to the provision of the Act that registrations must be renewed on January 1. It was mentioned that as it is not possible for all the registrations to be effected on one day a period of many weeks must elapse before registrations become finally effected, which means that growers are not protected in full for that period. It was decided to request the Government to expedite registrations.

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FOR TOP MARKET PRICES & PROMPT RETURNS.
CONSIGN YOUR FRUIT TO
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GROWERS! Consign your fruit to
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STORE 16, QUAY STREET, CITY MARKETS, SYDNEY, N.S.W.
Sound Judgment of Prices.
Prompt Returns - - - - and Reliable Advice.
Bank, Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney (Haymarket).
Stencils on Application.
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FRUIT GROWERS—Seeking Expert Salesmanship, Satisfactory Results and Prompt Returns,
CONSIGN YOUR FRUIT TO
L. SMITH
Licensed Farm Produce Agents,
Bank References: Commercial Bank, Elizabeth Street, and N.S.W. Fruitgrowers.
Shipping No. 235. Phone: M 3045

GROWERS,
Send Your Consignments of Fruit and Farm Produce to
Frank Young Licensed Farm, Fruit and Produce Agent,
Municipal Markets, Sydney.
Expert Handling, Salesmanship, and Returns Promptly Executed.
Bank and Growers' References Submitted.
Phone MA 3281.

The Growers' Friend.
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It was also decided to recommend the docket system as providing the only effective means of tracing sales.

Reference was also made to the protracted delays in completing the affairs of some of the agencies, which are in process of being wound up, and the Board decided to interview the Minister with a view to an improvement being brought about.

Sydney Fruit Market.—The growers' section of the Sydney Fruit Markets is now fully occupied, and other growers have been accommodated in the vegetable market. Those in the vegetable market operate an hour earlier than the growers in the fruit market, and in that hour make satisfactory sales.

NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin (12/1/33).—Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd. report as follows:—The delightful weather we are now experiencing has greatly assisted the consumption of fruit of all descriptions. At the moment there is a scarcity of Grapes, choice dessert Apricots, Peaches, Plums, and early consignments of Jargonelle Pears are wanted. Cherries are still continuing to arrive, and are commanding good values. Dessert Strawberries are almost finished for the season. The Raspberries and Loganberries are reaching the market in perfect condition, and prices are rather in favor of buyers. The supply of Black and Red Currants is in excess of requirements.

Some very nice Gravenstein Apples came forward from Nelson. These were keenly competed for, realising up to 14/6 per case. Ample supplies of ripe Samoan and Niue Bananas are still available, also sufficient Oranges to last at least another fortnight. Some nice Lemons are now coming in from the north. The demand at the moment is for choice dessert Apples, Jargonelles, Grapes, dessert Peaches, Apricots, Plums, hot-house Tomatoes, and Vegetable Marrows.

Prices were as follows:—Apples, Canadians 25/-, N.Z. Beauty of Bath 4/6 to 5/10 half case; Gravensteins, 12/- to 14/-; cookers, 10/- case. Lemons, N.Z., 18/- to 22/6. Bananas, choice ripe Niues, 23/6. Oranges, Val., 16/- to 18/-. Plums, Cherry Plums, 2/9 to 3/6; green, 2/- to 2/6. Cal. Navels, 45/-. Apricots, choice, 4/6 to 6/-; small, 2/6 to 3/6. Peaches, 1/9 to 3/6 half case. Loganberries, 6/- to 7/-.

Queensland.

Brisbane (27/1/33).—Bananas, Cavendish, best, 13/- to 16/- case; other grades, 7/6 to 11/9; Apples, Grav., colored, 4/- to 6/-, special 7/- to 8/-, inferior 3/- to 4/-; G. Smith, 6/- to 10/-; Munros, 3/- to 6/-; Rymers, 4/- to 5/-; William Favorite, 2/- to 4/- case; Passion Fruit, first grade, 3/- to 5/-; second grade, 1/- to 2/- case; Plums, October Purple, 2/- to 6/-; Burbanks, 2/- to 4/-; Wickens, 3/- to 4/6; Ponds Seedling, 4/- to 6/-; Golden Drop, 3/- to 4/6; Black Diamond, 1/6 to 3/- case; Peaches, 1/- to 3/- case; Nectarines, 1/6 to 4/-; smooth-leaf Pineapples, 4/- to 7/-; Ripleys, 3/- to 5/-; rough Pines, 3/- to 5/-; S'thn. Val. Oranges from N.S.W., 5/- to 11/- case; Papaws, colored, 4/- to 6/-, other grades from 2/- case; Q'ld. Val. Oranges, second crop, 3/- to 4/-; local Lemons, 9/- to 15/-; S'thn. Lemons, 22/- to 25/-; Mangoes, 5/- to 7/-; Pears, Williams, 4/- to 8/-; Clapps, 5/- to 10/-.

Western Australia.

Perth (27/1/33).—Apples, new season, flats 3/- to 6/- (special to 8/6, others from 2/6); Tomatoes, 4/- to 6/- (others from 2/6). Citrus, Oranges, plain, flats 6/- to 10/-, dumps 8/- to 12/- (special to 13/-); Lemons, 8/- to 13/6 (special to 16/-, others from 6/-); Plums, Satsuma, 2/- to 5/-, Wickson 2/- to 5/- (special to 7/-), Burbank 2/- to 4/6; Peaches, 4/- to 7/6 (special to 9/3, others from 3/-); Apricots, 3/- to 7/- (special to 9/-); Nectarines, 3/6 to 6/6 (others from 2/6); Pears, Barlett, 3/- to 5/-; Grapes, open, white, 1/9 to 3/6 (Muscats and Canon Hall to 9/-); colored, 2/6 to 6/6; closed, 1/6 to 2/6, special 3/6 to 5/6; Tomatoes, 1/6 to 4/- (inferior from 9d.).

Tasmania.

Hobart (27/1/33).—Peaches, 3/- to 3/6 half case; Tomatoes, 5/- to 5/6 case; Cherry Plums, 2/- to 2/9 half case; Apples, 1/6 to 2/6 half case; Pears, 1/6 to 1/9 half case; Apricots, 1/9 to 3/6 half case; Plums, 1/9 to 2/-.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CANADIAN STANDARD CASE.

Inside measurement, 18 x 11⅛ x 10½.
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Four tops and bottoms, 19¼ x 5¾ x 3-16.
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Red Hill and District Agricultural and Horticultural Society

12th Annual Show

Wednesday, 22nd March, 1933

To be opened at 1.15 p.m. by
COL. E. F. HARRISON, M.H.R.

Fruit, Vegetables, Horses (hurdles, barrel and flag race, bending race, musical chairs, hunter's trial), Log Chops and Sawing, Fancywork and Cookery Sections.

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For further particulars and schedules, please write to the Secretary—
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"WE STRIVE TO PLEASE"

Victoria.

Melbourne (28/1/33).—The Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association reports as follows:—Fruit sales were difficult, most lines, especially soft varieties, being affected by the recent hot weather. Prices generally were easier. Bananas and Tomatoes were sold at very much lower rates. Except where otherwise stated, the quotations are at per bushel case, and were:—Apples: Eating, Grav., 5/- to 7/-; Williams Fav., 3/- to 5/-. Apples: Cooking, 2/- to 4/-. Apricots, 3/- to 6/-. Figs: Scarce, 8/- to 10/-. Grapes: Sultanas, 8/- to 10/-; Zantes, 2/6 to 3/6 half-case. Oranges: Val., average standard, medium counts (126-182), 9/- and 10/-; 200-225, 9/-; 112, 8/-; 96, 7/-; larger, from 5/-; greenish lines, 1/- to 2/- lower; selected standards, 12/- to 13/- best counts; specially selected standards, including wrapped Mildura and S. Aust., 14/- and 15/- best counts; 112, 13/-; 96, 12/-. Lemons, good, well-colored lines, counts 180-225, 15/- and 16/-; green and inferior lines, 2/- to 3/- lower. Vic. Grapefruit, Marsh's Seedless, selected wrapped brands, counts 60-75, 14/-; 30's, slow, from 7/-; average standards, to 10/-; American Grapefruit, 45/- an export box. Nectarines, 4/- to 5/-. Peaches, 4/- to 7/-. Pears: Culinary, 2/- to 4/-. Pears: Dessert, Williams, 4/- to 6/-. Plums: Diamonds, 2/6 to 4/-; Angelinas, 3/- to 4/6; Jap., 5/- to 6/-. Damsons, 3/- to 5/-. Bananas: Green, Q'land, sixes 8/- to 10/-; sevens 11/- to 13/-; nines and eights, 14/- to 16/-; sales very slow. Pines, scarce, Queens, 12/- to 14/-; Ripley's, 5/- to 8/-. Passion Fruit, Sydney, 3/- to 6/- half-case. Cantaloupes, 6/- to 7/-. Tomatoes, 2/- to 6/-.

The representative of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (Q.) reports the following prices of Queensland produce in the Melbourne market:—Bananas, green, 9's and 8's 18/- to 19/- case; 7's 15/- to 17/-; 6's 13/- to 14/-; with a few specials in each grade higher. Pines, smooth leaf, 11/- to 14/- case; Ripleys and roughs, 4/- to 7/-. Papaws, 10/- to 12/- double case. Passion Fruit, 3/- to 6/- half-case. Mangoes, special varieties, to 20/- bushel case.

The Melbourne Market Manager of the Federal Citrus Council of Australia (Mr. Kitchin-Kerr) reports:—"The fruit market generally has been dull during the week. Val. Oranges, however, were in comparatively light supply. Vals. packing 96 and fewer to the bushel case are becoming increasingly difficult to clear, and the demand is for a medium-sized Orange. Grapefruit consignments are decreasing. Sales were:—Vals., average standard, medium counts (126-182), 9/- and 10/-; 200-225, 9/-; 112, 8/-; 96, 7/-; larger, from 5/-; greenish lines, 1/- to 2/- lower; selected standards, 12/- and 13/-, best counts; specially selected standards, 14/- and 15/- best counts. Lemons, average standards, 13/- and 14/- best counts; well-colored lines to 15/- and 16/-. Vic. Grapefruit, selected wrapped brands to 14/-, best counts; 60-75, large, 7/- to 11/-; average standard grades lower."

RETAIL FRUITERERS' ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Executive of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association was held at Melbourne on January 12: there was a fair attendance of delegates present. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. A. E. Miller, who expressed a wish that the present year would be a brighter and more prosperous one for all connected with the fruit industry, viz., growers, agents, exporters and retailers inclusive.

Amongst the correspondence received was a letter from Mr. Kimber, Secretary of the South Australian Tomato-growers' Association, stating "that the complaint from Melbourne in reference to the fluctuations in the prices of Tomatoes during the past season, when Tomatoes were often of inferior quality, would have a disastrous effect on the future of the industry," would be brought before the members of his Association the first meeting in the New Year, and that he would communicate the result of that meeting.

The Secretary gave a detailed list of the new log of wages decided by the Wages Board and which would come into operation on January 16, 1933. The log shows a slight reduction in wages for all employees in the retail fruit trade, and A.N.A. Day was also included amongst the list of public holidays when any employee who has

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to work on that day is entitled to time and a third for the day.

Tasmanian Black Currants.—Complaints were made of the weight in some of the boxes of Black Currants coming from Tasmania, one delegate stating that he purchased six boxes which contained 10½ lb. nett of fruit each, and as no weight was marked on the cases the agent had accepted no responsibility on a complaint being made. As it is a contravention of the Act to permit such fruit to be marketed without the nett weight marked thereon, the Secretary was instructed to interview the Chief Inspector on the matter. Complaints were also made about the number of dealers who are in the market of late, selling half-cases of topped-up Lemons, etc., and other lines that are scarce; these people are very hard to detect, as they invariably stand behind some legitimate grower's waggon, and the purchaser is thus deceived, very often being of the opinion he is dealing with a grower direct; many of these dealers do not even pay stall rent: the attention of the market authorities is to be drawn to it. The Secretary reported everything was progressing satisfactorily in reference to the picnic on March 8 at Sorrento. —Edw. W. Thompson, Secretary.

CHINESE FRUIT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Melbourne Chinese Fruit Merchants' Association was held at the Club Rooms, Franklin-street, on January 19. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. H. Louey Pang, who announced a very successful year of trading for members, while the treasurer's report disclosed the fact that the Association was in a strong financial position. The office-bearers of the previous year were re-elected:—President, H. L. Pang; Vice-President, C. Fang Yock (Hong On & Co.); Secretary, W. Kenn (Sam Yick & Co.); Treasurer, G. Wing Dann (Wing Young & Co.); Committee, Leong Goong (Leong Hoong Cheong & Co.), George Shee (Wing Hie & Co.), Robert Wing (R. A. Wing & Co.), Thomas Wing (Geralton Fruit Co.); Auditors, Thomas Wing (Geralton Fruit Co.), Leong Goon (Leong Hong Cheong).

The annual picnic of the Association will take place on March 8, at Frankston. This will also be the date of the Retail Fruiterers' picnic.

QUEENSLAND FRUIT IN MELBOURNE.

The Melbourne Manager of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (Mr. A. V. Wilson) advises that the following are details of Queensland fruit which arrived in Melbourne from December 10, 1932, to January 24, 1933 (cases):—30,684 Bananas, 4,985 Pineapples, 1,561 Passion Fruit, 353 Cucumbers, 135 Mangoes, 110 Papaws, 83 Tomatoes, 52 Marrows, 7 nuts, 7 Melons, 3 mixed fruit, 3 Beans.

VICTORIAN CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE.

The Convention of the Chamber of Agriculture will be held at Kyneton on March 21, 22, and 23, 1933. Papers will be read on the following:—Noxious Weeds (E. J. Pemberton), Pasture Improvement (H. A. Mullett), The Ottawa Conference and the Tariff (Sir Henry Gullett), The Need for Co-ordination of Transport (Hon. R. G. Menzies), Poultry Diseases (Dr. H. E. Albiston), and others.

Business subjects for inclusion in the Convention agenda must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Chamber of Agriculture not later than February 18, 1933.

PROFITABLE APPLE PRODUCTION.

Mr. G. W. Wickens, Superintendent of Horticulture, W.A., gives an instance of profitable Apple production on small areas in the Upper Capel district of Western Australia.

Among the small orchards at Upper Capel was one owned by Mr. D. Farley, which consisted of Apple, Orange and stone fruit trees. Among the Apples was an acre of Granny Smiths. These were now in their thirteenth year and the returns (export price per case on rails, Donnybrook) during the past four seasons had been as follows:—

Season.	Cases Packed.	Cases Exported.	Price.
1929	535	460	13/-
1930	456	296	11/-
1931	850	800	10/-
1932	1,000	960	9/-

It will be seen that a total of 2,516 cases had been exported during the period, giving a net return on rails of £1,294, or an average over four seasons of £323/9/- per season from one acre of land. In addition, 325 cases had been sold on the local market.

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All Members under Fidelity Bond

In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA, the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne

Stand numbers are as indicated in parentheses.

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G. WOOLF & SONS (29-30).
F. CAVE & CO. PTY. LTD. (9).
R. CORNISH & SONS (5).
J. HYMAN & SON (51).

GROWERS PROTECT YOURSELVES by consigning to members of the WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

Correspondence is invited by the Association. J. D. FRASER, Secretary, 422-428 Collins St., Melbourne

FRUIT PRODUCTION IN VICTORIA.

In the return of the Government Statist, the production of fruit during 1931-1932, in Victoria, is shown to be slightly less than the previous year. During 1930-1931, 77,840 acres were cultivated, while the acreage during the year just passed was 75,280 acres. The number of trees of the large fruit variety was:—

	Bearing.	Not bearing.
Apples	2,361,472	680,239
Pears	826,854	188,546
Quinces	74,492	11,735
Plums	283,770	72,999
Prunes	79,773	4,790
Cherries	79,471	55,046
Peaches	871,919	252,348
Apricots	339,526	41,033
Oranges	452,368	101,232
Lemons	141,030	40,441
Figs	29,602	7,421
Passion vines	69,986	40,710
Olives	4,064	114
Other large fruits	18,332	6,591
Total large fruits	5,632,659	1,503,245

The total number of small fruit trees and plants (including Loganberries, Raspberries, Strawberries and others), was 6,720,273, and of nuts 51,731, of which 38,226 were Almond trees.

Details of Crops.

The quantity of large fruits gathered for sale in 1931-32 was as follows:—Apples, 1,015,169 bushels; Pears, 878,171; Quinces, 41,836; Apricots, 267,121; Cherries, 25,009; Nectarines, 4,995; Peaches, 697,204; Plums, 106,113; Prunes, 31,021; Lemons, 224,144; Oranges, 647,410; Figs, 18,852; Passionfruit, 13,392; other large fruits, 4,578, or a total of 3,975,015 bushels of large fruits, compared with 4,678,909 bushels the previous season. Berry fruits were as follow:—Blackberries, 117 cwt.; Cape Gooseberries, 254; Currants, 151; Gooseberries, 1,632; Loganberries, 600: Mulberries, 23; Raspberries, 1,506; Strawberries, 1,770; or a total of 6,053 cwt. of berry fruits, compared with 20,993 cwt. the previous season. The nuts gathered were as follow:—Almonds, 80,537 lb.; Chestnuts, 19,227; Filberts, 412; Walnuts, 54,013; or a total of 154,189 lb., compared with 146,018 the previous season. The total production of dried Apples, Apricots, Figs, Peaches, Pears and Prunes was 386,650 lb., compared with 1,467,294 lb. the previous season.

THE CARRICK ORCHARD LADDER.

An entirely new type of ladder has been invented which is so constructed that it will stand evenly and firmly on the most uneven surfaces. The main feature of the invention is an ingenious universal hinge which enables the legs of the ladder to be placed right against the tree and the highest branches reached in safety. Many citrus growers are already utilising the Carrick ladder, and doubtless it will be welcomed by all fruitgrowers, as it is available in both the tripod and four-legged types. Messrs. Henry Berry Pty. Ltd., 568 Collins-street, Melbourne, have been appointed Australian agents.

Word has just been received that Messrs. Bell & Gerrard, of No. 200 Cimitiere-street, Launceston, are now the Northern Tasmanian representatives for Messrs. Geo. Monro Ltd., of Covent Garden Market, London.

Efficiency Expert: "How many people work here?"
General Manager: "About half of them!"

QUEENSLAND.

THE Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, Brisbane, operates under an Act of Parliament. The following statement of its activities for the financial year ended June 30, 1932, is compiled from information supplied by the Manager, Mr. W. Ranger.

Factory Control.—At the request of the growers, the Committee assumed control of various fruits, the quantity dealt with being 9,143 tons, the principal item being Pineapples, 7,448 tons; others included Stanthorpe fruits (Apples, Plums, Tomatoes, etc.), 917 tons; Citrus, 357 tons; Tomatoes, 209 tons; with smaller quantities of Figs, Papaws, Passion Fruit, and Strawberries.

The Committee arranges with the manufacturers for the price to be paid for the fruit, the quantities, and the standards of quality. Where there is an excess of fruit, supplies are arranged from growers, pro rata.

Transport.—One of the principal functions of the C.O.D. is the organising of the transport of Queensland fruits: to the Southern markets and from Stanthorpe district to Brisbane. Individual consignments are bulked so as to obtain full truck rates, and loadings from the various stations are combined to build up special trains and so obtain faster transport. All loading operations are carried out by loaders appointed by the organisation. During the summer months as many as 21 special trains per week are organised. The total tonnage handled interstate varies from 40,000 to 50,000 tons per annum, the freight paid being approximately £250,000 per annum.

Refunds are made to growers thus—

(a) **Banana Revolving Fund.**—The Banana Section has a fixed capital of £20,000 built out of freight savings. It has established a revolving fund whereby any surplus above this amount is returned to the growers in the order of their contributions. Since the establishment of the fund, £13,567/8/11 has been thus returned to growers.

(b) A bonus of 1¼ per cent. on the gross proceeds of sale of bunch Bananas was paid to the consignors of bunch Bananas to the C.O.D. selling floor for the quarters ended September 30, 1931, and December 31, 1931. £179/11/7 was returned to growers in this manner. For the financial year ended June 30, 1932, the C.O.D. selling floor handled 373,881 bunches of Bananas, this being 45 per cent. of the total quantity of bunch Bananas sent to the Brisbane market.

Fresh Fruit Marketing.—Complete control is not exercised over fresh fruit marketing, as factory fruit control largely assists the market problem. Partial control with Tomatoes stabilised the market by prohibiting the marketing of lower grades; and with Papaws to prevent the marketing of green and blemished fruit.

Growers are further assisted by the services of market representatives in Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne, who watch the interests of growers, investigate complaints by growers, and issue certificates for the protection of agents when fruit arrives in an unsatisfactory condition.

On the Brisbane market, agents' accounts have been standardised and the books are open for inspection at reasonable hours. In Brisbane the C.O.D. is the sole purchaser from the market of factory fruit, and the market has been firmed by surplus stocks being cleared for factories. An agreement was entered into with Melbourne agents to observe certain conditions in the marketing of Bananas. The establishment of selling sections at Brisbane, Rockhampton and Sydney, has acted as a check, and improved the tone of the market.

Research Activities.—The C.O.D. has helped to finance research: (a) Bananas, co-operating with the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in regard to Banana ripening, transport and storage. Many transport difficulties have been overcome and correct ripening procedure has been established. Modern ripening rooms in Brisbane and Sydney have been erected; (b) Pineapples, contributing towards the salary of a Pathologist appointed by the Dept. of Agriculture; (c) Deciduous fruits. A grant was made to the C.S.I.R. to investigate stock and science problems in the Stanthorpe district. A scientist has been appointed who, after visiting Stanthorpe, proceeded to East Malling (Kent) Research Station for further study. On his return he will spend three years in the Stanthorpe district.

Packing Houses.—During the period under review, packing houses have operated at Flaxton, Mapleton and Tamborine Mt., for citrus fruits; at the Summit and Amiens for Apples. A co-operative company leased the Summit Packing House for the 1932 season. A packing house to treat Grapes for export was acquired at Glen Aplin.

Export Markets.—During the 1931/32 season, 8,309 cases were exported comprising 1,550 cases Apples, 317 cases Pears, 150 cases Grapes, 170 cases Plums and 122 cases Peaches. Of this quantity 1,096 cases of Apples were sent to England and 50 cases of Grapes to Vancouver, the remainder going to the Near East. This shows an increased export of 5,000 cases over previous exports.

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Export of Canned Pineapples.—With Pineapples the control exercised over the fresh fruit has been extended to include the sale of the processed pack to one firm of distributors.

The processed pack has been brought to a high standard of excellence. With the assistance of the Canadian-Australian Trade Treaty, which gave Australian canned Pineapple a preference of 2 cents per lb. over Singapore, and 4 cents over Hawaii, a market was established in Canada. Consignments were also sent to U.K.

In 1932 the C.O.D. was successful in obtaining from the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, £20,000 to assist in the export of canned Pineapples from the 1932 pack—thus enabling the competition of Hawaii and Singapore to be met, Queensland has gained 20 per cent. of the current year's Canadian trade in canned Pineapple.

As a result of the Ottawa Agreement, Australia has lost the substantial margin of preference previously enjoyed over Singapore and Fiji under the Canadian-Australian Trade Treaty. Queensland canned Pineapple will now have to meet far more severe competition on the Canadian market, but owing to the high quality of our pack it is anticipated that they will hold most of the market gained in 1932.

Sale of Growers' Requisites.—Trading in growers' requisites was commenced about eighteen months ago, and sales have now reached considerable proportions. This service is keenly appreciated by growers as considerable savings have been effected. The principal lines sold are:—Fertilisers, case nails, pest destroyers, spraying and dusting materials and machines, packing materials, etc. The competition in fertilisers caused 20 per cent. reduction in prices.

AUSTRALIAN APPLE EXPORT.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION of Fruit and Potato Trades reports that at a meeting of Australian Apple importers held in London recently, a serious view was taken of the poor prices realised for Apples during the 1932 export season. It was agreed that a memorandum be prepared, setting out the views of importers as to the causes of the slump in prices, and the steps to be taken to obviate a recurrence. The opinion was expressed that the close co-operation of all engaged in the industry was necessary to ensure successful marketing.

There should have been an excellent market for Australian-Tasmanian Apples during 1932, owing to many favorable circumstances, such as the shortage of home-grown fruit and reduced foreign supplies. In spite of such a favorable market, the season proved even more disastrous than previous unsatisfactory years. This unfortunate result was mainly due to the flooding of the market with 1,000,000 cases of Australian Apples in ten days. Had the arrivals in the following weeks been light, the market might have recovered, but continued heavy supplies further aggravated the position. On top of this was the unsatisfactory condition of some cargoes that were shipped on unsuitable steamers.

The continuance of unsatisfactory conditions was causing grave anxiety to all engaged in the British fruit trade. Unless conditions improved, difficulty would be obtained in financing the exports.

Among the remedies suggested were:—The proper distribution to U.K. ports, avoiding irregular and excessive supplies; only suitable vessels should be chartered, and these to be loaded with only reasonable quantities; the publication early in February of a complete schedule of the shipping programme, and more rigid inspection at loading ports to prevent unsuitable fruit being exported; the proper pre-cooling of fruit before shipment. Fruit which should not be shipped included—(a) Cooking Apples under 2⅝, (b) dessert Apples under 2¼ (with the exception of 2 in. C.O.P. and W.P.M.), and (c) dessert Apples over 2½ (except only for Northern U.K. markets, then only in limited quantities).

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QUEENSLAND.

Gympie, 17/1/33.—This season is one of the driest on record. The output of Bananas has diminished greatly.

Mr. Ranger, manager of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, has outlined a comprehensive scheme of advertising Bananas through pictures, posters, and pamphlets, from the £10,000 grant.

Bees Find a Quiet Spot.

About 18 months ago, a swarm of bees established themselves in one of the verandah pillars of Parliament house, and as registration of bee hives is necessary under the Queensland laws, no one has registered this hive, the Minister for Agriculture had his attention drawn to this, and he said that as the speaker had charge of the house and grounds, he was liable for penalties under the Apiaries Act. Nobody wants the beehive about. Ministers, we know, work like bees, but they do not hang around this hive. Occasionally members are "stung," and some even appear "stung," but never by bees.

An Outbreak of Phylloxera

has occurred at Pinkenba, a Brisbane suburb, and the Departmental officers have been giving their fullest attention to it to prevent it spreading; isolation and destructive measures are being carried out. The phylloxera is an exceedingly destructive plant louse—one of the most dreaded.

Satisfaction is expressed because of the grant of £20,000 from the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the export of Queensland Pineapples.

A letter has been received from London, highly commending Queensland fruit products, such as the Victoria Cross Company's stewed Pineapples and Summerlands Tropical fruit salad, as well as several brands of Queensland jams, these were some of the inclusions in the Christmas cheer parcels sent to England through the Preference League, the letter concluded by saying: "that everything coming from the other side of the Atlantic is coarse by comparison with Queensland goods, especially Pineapples. To date, we may say that Queensland is the top of the world in everything she has attempted under the heads specified.

Macadamia Nuts.

Despite the severity of the dry weather here, the numerous plantations of Queensland Nut (Macadamia) planted this season, are making good headway. This industry promises to take the place of the Bananas, as several growers have a number of trees bearing their first crop this year, and considering the little attention needed, and the easy facilities of marketing, there will not be the number of employees needed as was the case with the growing of Bananas.

The 1932 planting of Bananas on the North Coast of N.S.W. is a record, beating the acreage of the previous peak period of 1921-22.

THE

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The area is now more than 10,000 acres. The Government Fruit Inspector predicts that the expansion of the industry will quickly overtake the market, and that production will have the usual result. The President of the Banana Growers' Federation, Mr. Anthony, does not subscribe to this pessimistic view, but says that provided consumption is stimulated, fruit placed before the public and distribution capably managed, the industry will have little to fear.

QUEENSLAND APPLE EXPORTS.

It is understood that on February 6, 5,000 cases of Jons. will be exported to England from Stanthorpe, and a further 5,000 cases of Jons. and Dunns will be loaded ten days later. On March 2, a consignment of 5,000 cases of Granny Smiths will go forward. This will be a record consignment from the district, and if the enterprise is successful, should be the beginning of large developments in that area.

TASMANIAN DELEGATION TO QUEENSLAND.

At the invitation of the Queensland Cane Growers' Council and the Australian Sugar Producers' Association, Messrs. B. J. Pearsall and A. J. Honey, the Tasmanian State Fruit Board representatives, visited Queensland during October last year. The object of the visit was to obtain first-hand information as to the importance of the sugar industry, from the standpoint of the Tasmanian fruitgrower. Many of the cane fields were visited, and mills were also inspected.

In the report issued by the delegation as a result of the visit, it was urged that new claims be served upon the Union, with a view to bringing about a reduction in the cost of production, as wages paid were considered altogether too high.

SUSPENDED!

Schoolmaster: Now, Perkins, can you define nonsense?

Perkins, minor: Yes, Sir—an elephant hanging over a precipice with its tail tied to a dandelion!

ALL OF ONE MIND.

Judge: Gentlemen of the jury, have you come to a decision?

Foreman: Yes, your honor. The jury are all of the same mind—temporarily insane.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

Valuable Work Accomplished.

THE VERY FINE WORK being done by the Empire Marketing Board is revealed in their annual report. In this report it is stated that twenty-five new Empire records have been created, eight of which are Australian records. More Australian wheat, flour, frozen lamb, frozen pork, butter, eggs, sugar and Pears were imported into the United Kingdom than ever before. The story of the "Buy British" campaign is given which met with a remarkable response from all sections of the community, more than four million posters being needed to meet the demand for window display. The main body of the report deals with the progress made by the various scientific and agricultural institutions which the Board is supporting. With regard to cold storage, work has been carried out with regard to the right temperatures for the preservation of meat, fruit and vegetables and of the best sizes in which to store them.

The report also deals with frozen fish, fighting animal diseases, the locust plague, oversea transport, a film library and butter. New fruits experimentally shipped to the U.K. market in the past year include Pineapples, Grapefruit and Oranges from Nigeria, Oranges from Australia, Tomatoes from British West Indies and Palestine, Almonds from Cyprus, Avocado Pears from the West Indies, also Indian and West Indian Mangoes.

NEW ZEALAND FRUIT EXPORTS.

The Chairman of the Fruit Control Board, Wellington, N.Z., stated recently that Messrs. Goodwin, fruit brokers, of Manchester and London, have been appointed to dispose of the New Zealand Apples and Pears exported to Great Britain and Ireland this year. Mr. Stevens said that this arrangement is the logical development of the Board's marketing policy, and will ensure orderly distribution and maintain prices at a more satisfactory level. The agreement with Messrs. Goodwin will give growers greater security and certain guarantees. The Board do not control the Otago fruitgrowers, but they are adhering to the plan. Satisfactory advance sales have been made to Sweden and Brazil.

C.O.D. fruit trains conveyed 1,414,433 cases to southern markets in the year, July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932. Sydney received 732,976 cases, Melbourne 636,302; other southern towns 43,428, and W. Aust., 1,727. The heaviest loadings were of Bananas, Pineapples and Tomatoes.

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Tasmania: State Fruit Advisory Board.

New South Wales: N.S.W. Central Citrus Assn. Ltd. Batlow Packing House Co-op. Soc. Ltd.